INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL XV NO 191— BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 12 1927 ONE ANNA

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Lest you Forget

Navy blue Woollen Great Overcoats Rs. 8 each
Khaki Woollen Great Coats „ 10 „
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K. C. MARROTT

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR DEPENDENTS FROM THE COLD.

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185/187, HORNBY ROAD, P. O. BOX No. 127, BOMBAY.

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SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	8550	2 Dec	11 Dec.
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Muroran Maru ..	5344	17 „	30 „
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Sado Maru ..	5 98	30 „	12 „

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 45 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3|8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
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Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Culcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

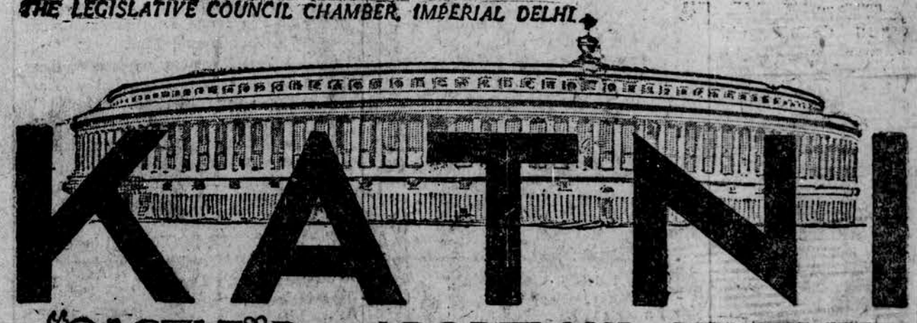
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.



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"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Schemes etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Wettern India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:-

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347. Fort BOMBAY

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisi Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASIFIED ADVTS

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—experienced CLERKS in Attorneys Office. Apply Box No 2057, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A I595

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK with experience in cotton line and general Office work. Apply Messrs. GOCULDAS DOSSA & CO., 14, Hummum Street.
A. R591

WANTED Two TICKET COLLECTORS one TIME KEEPER, 3 CLERKS for Railway deptt., also 10 paid candidates for Telegraph class. Apply sharp with two annas stamp, Manager S. ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A. R592

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle". "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED Three ASSISTANT MASTERS for the I. P. Zanana Mission High School, Surat to teach amongst them the following subjects:—English and Mathematics up to the Sixth Standard, Science and Persian of the whole school, History and Geography up to Matriculation. None but graduates need apply. Trained graduates preferred. Application to be made to the PRINCIPAL.
A 29622

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate, Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 29545

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. EDWARD KENRICK or Kendrick is interested in a certain estate He is requested to communicate with "Smetham," Solicitor, 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
N. 29637

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle.
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

SOFT SERVICEABLE FLANNELETTE.
Kakomi Flannelette at As. 11 to As. 15 per yard 29" x 30" wide in white, red and blue striped. Excellent for children's wear. Write for free samples.
White ..... As. 13 per yard.
Blue Striped ..... As. 15 per yard.
Red Striped ..... As. 11 per yard.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.
Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't spoil them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service. Free samples on request.
Price from Rs. 14|8|- per dozen upwards.

TENNIS SCREENS THAT WEAR.
Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 30' x 9'. Free samples on application.
Dosuti ..... Rs. 136|- per pair.
Sheeting ..... Rs. 112|- per pair.

GET A GOOD PURDAH.
You can make or mar the appearance of your room with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for the rod. Write for free sample.
Price for size 6' x 50" Dosuti Rs. 2|8|- each.
Price for size 6' x 72" Dosuti Rs. 3|12|- each.
Price for size 6' x 44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2|8|- each.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MOTHER INDIA—The women of India Society, Belanganj Agra, has published a book in Hindi in two parts one containing Hindi translation of Miss Mayo's Mother India and the other repudiating serious charges laid against Indian people. Price Re. 1/ for each part.
L. 582

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Demonstrator in Surveying at the College of Engineering, Poona, on a fixed and non-incremental pay of Rs. 150 per month.

2. The post is non-pensionable and on 5 years' contract in the first instance, the first year being on probation.

3. The incumbent of the post will be allowed to subscribe to the G. P. Fund and he will have to enter into an agreement for a period of 5 years, which may be terminated at 6 months' notice by either party.

4. The Demonstrator in Surveying will be required to assist in the teaching of Surveying, and any other work that may be assigned to him.

5. The following information should be supplied by all applicants.

(1) Name in full, (2) Age with date of birth, (3) Caste and Sub-Caste, (4) Place of birth, (5) Place and standard of education, (6) Previous teaching experience, if any, (7) If employed, where, and present salary, (8) Copies of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post from previous employers, (9) Full details of experience in Surveying and other technical qualifications.

6. Applications containing the information asked for above should reach the Principal on or before the 24th December, 1927.

7. Candidates must be prepared to come to the College of Engineering, Poona, for an interview at their own expense.

C. GRAHAM SMITH.
Principal.

College of Engineering,
Poona, 6th December, 1927.
27646

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL IT MAY CONCERN that the Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will not hold himself responsible for any debts, which may be contracted by any W.O.,N.C.O., or man of the Battalion under his command.
29642

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9|19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account made upto 31st March, 1927.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his|their remunerations.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 16th December, 1927, to FRIDAY, 30th December, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 9th December, 1927.
29654

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE. COAL ASHES FOR SALE.

THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, Construction, G.I.P. Railway, Parel, is prepared to receive sealed tenders upto 15 hours (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 19th December, 1927, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulating at Poona Station Yard from 19-1-1928 to 18-1-1929. Only lump sum tenders will be considered and the conditions of Contract may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

2. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender nor assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

3 The successful tenderer will have to remit the full amount at once.

O. G. EDWARDS,
District Engineer, Const.,
G. I. P. Railway, Parel.

Address:—
Loco. Offices, Parel,
G. I. P. Railway.
29577

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Carriage Repair Shed between Bellasis Bridge and Mahalaxmi Station.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction, up to 2 p.m. on the 23rd day of December, 1927, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs. 5,000 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
29644

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 279 of 1921.
TAHERALLI MAHOMEDALLI KAJIJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
HAJI UMER HAJI MANECK ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1922, and the Judge's Order, dated 18th October, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1927, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bandra in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement three thousand one hundred and eighty (3180) square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of land admeasuring 3651 square yards) and bearing Collector's non-Agricultural Survey No. 56 of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in Salsette Taluka, Bombay Suburban District and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public Road called 30 feet road, on or towards the west by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the south by the Ghod Bunder Road and on or towards the north partly by the property of Dhunjishaw Cooverji Gazdar and others and partly by the Mang Lane and the building whereon are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Houses Nos. 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 389, 389a, 390 and 395.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29537

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHIMJI PREMJI alias KHIMJI PREMJI THAKOR, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, formerly a Merchant, but not doing any business at the date of his death, residing at Holichakla, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
KALYANJI KHIMJI of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Student, the only son and sole heir of the deceased abovenamed residing at Holichakla in the house of Vassonji Monji within the Fort of Bombay. ..Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

5th day of December, 1927.
Messrs. KAMDAR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29651

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Cleer, Kandi.
Agents: KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GRAHAM ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Raoji Sojpal and others and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Hassanji Sulemanji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of April, 1923, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th day of December, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on and forming Plot No. 21 of the Ballard Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 525 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-East by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 30, on or towards the South-West by Graham Road, on or towards the South-East by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 20 and on or towards the North-West by land belonging to the said Trustees and beyond that by Plot No. 22, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9779 and Cadastral Survey No. 21|1187 (Fort Division).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT PAPDI IN BASIN.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of Mr. A. F. Rayalow (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises at Papdi in Basin the property described below:—

All that piece of Gaothan land situate at Mowje Dhowli, Peth Papdi, Taluka Basin, Zilla Thana, admeasuring South and North 132 feet and East and West 12 1|4 feet and bounded on the East by Shivji Hasam Khoji's house, on the West by Shanker Janoba Wagal's house, on the South by Public Road and on the North by Bhuskute's land together with the house bearing Old Municipal No. 1023 standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, DEPOT, PAREL

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th December, 1927, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of empty casks, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, packing cases, crates and K O tins, forges, bellows, hoop iron, lamps, staves of cask, wheels, leather, rubber and cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, beaters, hammers, augers, locks, steel files, empty cement bags, dynamos, pneumatic jack, electric materials, bolts and nuts, rivets, coach screws, zinc, old vices bench of sorts, empty steel barrels, cash safes, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF VARIOUS KINDS OF WASTE—HARD WASTE, WINDING, COLOURED, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1927, in the morning at 11 a.m. at the Gold Mohur Mills, Dadar, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above-mentioned waste damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STANDARD MILLS (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM, BOMBAY

Under instructions from Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on Wednesday the 14th day of December 1927, sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Room No. 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the Immoveable properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying therein.

Land: One piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim), consisting of three plots, measuring about 51,768 square yards and second piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim) measuring about 1,825 square yards and third of 6,700 square yards.

Spindles: 44,536 (Mule 3,960 and Ring 40,576).

Looms: 1,179, in good working order.

Boilers:—4 Lancashire Boilers 8 ft. ×× 30 ft.—150 lbs. pressure per square inch and One Lancashire Boiler 7 ft. x 30 ft. —160 lbs. pressure per square inch all certified and in good working order

Electric 3 Phase Induction Motors:—15 Three Phase Induction Motors different B.H.P. Cycles Voltage and R.M.P. and one direct current Motor and one direct current Exhaust Fan Motor of different Voltage.

Electric Dynamos.—(1) D. C. Dynamo 230 Volts 61 amps. (1) 80 K. W. D. C. Dynamo 720 amps. 110 Volt 530 R.M.P. (1) Steam Engine driven dynamo 105 Volts. 250 amps.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery such as Openers, scutchers, cards, waste slubbings, drawing frames, slubbings, Inter Roving, Ring reeling, and bunding, winding, warping machines, bleaching, finishing Dyeing, printing sizing and other machineries of well-known makers.

The Mills is fully equipped with Electric installations and has a complete set of Hydrant Humidifiers, Sprinkles-tools, implements and is centrally situated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of Machinery and inspection of the property apply to Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Company at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Amin and Desai his Solicitors at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The sale will be subject to the reserve bid and Private offers will be received by the Liquidator at his office.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO,

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FURNITURE SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) AT BALLARD PIER, "SAHIBAUG HOUSE", NEAR GRAND HOTEL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time very handsome made to order household French polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, mirror back sideboards, rich silver, glass crockery and plated ware, brass table, ornaments, dumb-waiters table and ceiling fans, dinner waggons, glass bead screens, door curtains with brass rods, rich Persian and velvet pile carpets, drawing room Chesterfield suites, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads, richly carved blackwood chiffonier, and centre and card table, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
2 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA *	10,986
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London A. £280, B. £270, C. £260.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £272, B. £262, C. £256.
2nd Saloon to London A. £254, B. £250.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £250, B. £242.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers	Tons
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.	
x31st ,,	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.	
1928			
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
13th ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
*31 ,,	HIYEIZAN M. ..	Straits & Japan.	

xDoes not carry Passengers.
*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
12th Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
16th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
21st ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
28th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
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SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Ready Prices have improved by about an Anna or two per cwt. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 3|8 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "India" Sh. 14|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Naringa" Sh. 14|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Nov. Sh. 14|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Sh. 14|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9|13 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 10|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.:—
December Sh. 14|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 10|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
July Aug.-Sept. Rs. 10|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 9.

	Bales
Receipts of Cotton at all U S Ports	233,000
Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Exports to France and the Continent	98,000
Exports to Japan	22,000
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports	2,602,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,341,000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 9th Dec.:—

Wheat	3,541	Cwts.
Wheat	3,541	,,
Linseed	2,212	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	277	,,
Gingellyseeds	7,489	,,
Groundnuts	17,815	,,
Castorseed	5,414	,,
Rice	2,945	,,
Myrabollams	3,911	,,
Cottonseed	22,776	,,
Mowraseed	20	,,
Gram	1,661	,,
Joowar	1,197	,,
Barley	475	,,
Bajree	5,139	,,
Coal	2,870	Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs 504, Highest Rs. 506, Closing Rs. 50|0|6.
Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4|7|6, Closing Rs. 4|7|6.
Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4|10, Lowest Rs. 4|9|9, Closing Rs. 4|10|3.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 56|10, Lowest Rs. 56|3, Closing Rs. 56|6.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

(Messrs. Devkar and Nanjee.)

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The American market shows a nett decline of half a cent since we wrote our last Review. At the commencement of the week the market was steady due to short-covering and some trade buying. Since then the market has declined owing to unfavourable conditions in dry goods market and long liquidation. The highest price for the January position touched during the week was 19.62 on the 3rd instant and the lowest 18.68 yesterday, the range for the week being 94 points.

The issuance of the final Bureau Report in America on the 8th instant was the prominent feature of the week. It put the preliminary estimate of the crop at 12,789,000 bales against 12,842,000 bales as per the previous report of November 9th and 18,618,000 bales this time last year. The yield per acre is given as 52 3lbs. as compared to 151.2 lbs. estimated in the previous report and as against 187 lbs. as finally estimated last year. The cotton ginned upto 30th November is reported as 11,743,000 bales against 10,899,000 bales as per the previous report of November 21st and 14,645,000 bales this time last year. The harvested cotton acreage is given as 40,168,000 acres (The acreage estimated in July 9th was 42,683,000 acres. The figures issued by the Bureau have been admitted to be bullish, but owing to what is described as the disappointing attitude of Spinners, the market has registered a nett decline of 45 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 2 1|2 lower. The market continued steady upto Thursday on Bazar operators and general buying in anticipation of a bullish Bureau report. But the American market having declined on the Bureau, our market had to follow and long liquidation and commission houses selling ensued. The highest rate for Broach-April|May touched during the week was Rs. 385 1|2 on the 5th instant and the lowest Rs. 375 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 10 -.2. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—Broach-April|May Rs. 376; Oomra-December|January Rs. 338; Oomra-March Rs. 342 1|2; Bengal-December|January Rs. 305 1|2; and Bengal-March Rs. 309 1|2.

The tenders against Oomra-December|January contract since 1st December to-date total 2,800 bales while those against Bengal-December|January contract are 1,900 bales. The Spot room rate of Friday for Fine Oomra was Rs. 344, and for F.G. Bengal Rs. 309.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 8th December are 401,499 bales against 229,805 bales last year and Exports total 193,906 bales against 139,242 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 260,714 bales. The Stock of Cotton in Bombay on the 8th December is estimated at 341,686 bales against 221,258 bales same time last year.

The final crop estimate is smaller than the previous Government estimate and is smaller than most of the private estimates, and cannot therefore be construed bearish. The decline that came with it is due to tired bulls selling out in absence of trade activity. In this connection our New York friends wire: "Cotton-Bureau as expected; followed liquidation tired longs dismissing technicalities; market indicates present prices about represent commercial value unsold crop; spinners disinclined follow any advance; holders tighten up on any decline; looks like trading markets for some time." We adhere to our previously expressed opinion and remain in favour of purchases with a view to adding to them should the market decline further.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton.—
December shipment Hull paid £15-5.
Linseed, Bombay.—
Dec/Jan shipment nominal £17-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 28/4 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 29/1 1/2.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

	Bales
Total Cotton Actual Export	2,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	63,000
Total Cotton Imports	69,000
Total Cotton Stocks	968,000
Actual Week's Sales	39,200

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

London, Dec. 10.

Bank Bills. 6months 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3 5/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London. Dec. 10.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot 1/7-1/8 sellers.

POLANO-LITHUANIAN DISPUTE

AGREEMENT SATISFIES ALL

CURIOUS SIGHTS AT LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Geneva.—At a meeting of the League Council last night Polish and Lithuanian representatives agreed to the resolution "that a state of war between members of the League is incompatible with the covenant."

Curious sight unprecedented in Leagues history was presented in response to sudden summons to attend Council meeting at ten forty-five last night members rushed to Secretariat many from dinner parties some clad in evening dress and decorations and some specially attired for local carnival. Fears of last-minute hitch to prevent polish-Lithunian agreement were banished when Zalewski announced "On behalf of Poland I accept the agreement." Valdemaras then rose and said "On behalf of Lithuania I accept the agreement."

Proceedings were the briefest on record and lasted only 15 minutes, after which there was much shaking of hands and congratulations. Members then returned to their dinners, carnivals etc. Sir Austen Chamberlain, interviewed earlier, said that Russia 'inter alia' must be congratulated in connection with the agreement. He understood that M. Litvinoff had used his influence to emphasise that a state of war between Poland and Lithuania must be terminated.—Reuter.

MILL STORES,

Market quotations for Healds, Reeds Bandings and Bobbins etc.—

Bombay, Dec. 10

Healds 15/40 32 to 56s. 1/3/6 per 800 eyes.
Healds 15/40 28s. Rs. 3/0/0 per each set.
Reeds steel 32 to 56s. Rs.0/2/3 per 100 dents.
Reeds steel 28 counts Rs. 0/3/3 per 100 dents.
Elastic Healds complete harness Rs. 17/8/0. per thousand
Wire Healds 9 1/2" Rs. 3/0/0 per thousand.
Cloth Roller 16 oz. Kenion Rs. 8/8/0 per yard.
Cloth Roller 18 oz. Kenion Rs. 9/4/0 per yard.
Flannel Sizing Plain 66 Kenion Rs. 3/6/0 per yard.
Flannel Sizing Twill 66 Kenion Rs. 3/8/0 per yard.
Flannel Sizing Plain 72 Kenion Rs. 3/10/0 per yard.
Flannel Sizing Twill 72 Kenion Rs. 3/14/0 per yard.
Flannel Fudless Rs. 3/6/6 per yard.
Bandings card-rim schroll Oldham Rs. 0/14/0 per pound.
Bandings Tubular No. 2s. Oldham Rs. 1/8/3 per pound.
Bandings Tubular No. 3s. Oldham Rs. 1/6/0 per pound.
Bandings Spindle 3 ply Oldham Rs. 1/0/0 per pound.
Rope Lambeth 1-1/2 and 1 3/4 Rs. 1/5/6 per pound.
Rope Kenion 1-1/2 and 1 3/4 Rs. 1/6/9 per pound.
Pickers No. 4 English oily Rs. 65/0/ per gross.
Picking Bands hairy English Rs. 1/14/0 per pound.
Picking Sticks Rs. 6/0/0 per dozen.
Bobbins Slubbings Japan Rs. 32/0/0 per gross.
Bobbins Rovings Japan Rs. 22/0/0 per gross.
Bobbins Conical 5" Japan Rs. 6/0/0 per gross.
Bobbins Ring 5" Japan Rs. 8/0/0 per gross.
Bobbins Ring 6" Japan Rs. 9/8/0 per gross.
Bobbins Weft 5 3/8" Japan Rs. 5/8/0 per gross.
Bobbins Weft 6" Japan Rs. 6/0/0 per gross.
Bobbins Slub Skwers Japan Rs. 12/8/0 per gross.
Bobbins Rovings Skwers Japan Rs. 9/8/0 per gross.
Fillets Emery Rs. 0/3/0 per foot.
Fillets Cylinder Doffer Rs. 0/11/6. per foot.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.—
January shipment sellers 49/7.1/2.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb.—
January shipment sellers 49/3.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Jan shipment continent paid and further buyers 52/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Afloat sellers 51/.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

Yesterday's western disturbance has given nearly general rain along the Frontier and local rain in Kashmir with a few light falls in North Punjab.

Chief amounts are:—Sonamarg one inch; Peshawar Parachinar, Drosh and Chaman a quarter inch.

Forecast:—A decrease along the frontier and an increase in Kashmir.—A. P.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

GENERALISSIMO AGAIN

CHINESE NATIONALIST LEADERS' DECISION

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Shanghai.—As the outcome of the Conference between Nationalist leaders it is understood that Chiang Kai-Shek has been re-appointed Generalissimo.—Reuter.

(In a Reuter's message of August 14 it was announced that Chiang-Kai-Shek retired of his own accord from the Chief Generalship of the Chinese Nationalist Forces. Rumours were even afloat that he had left Hankow for America and intended to settle there. This piece of news was contradicted by another Reuter Cable of November 20, that negotiations were going on to induce Chiang-Kai-Shek to resume charge of his post. The above cable shows that the negotiations have reached their desired consummation.)

ATTACK ON PT. NEHRU

DEEP RESENTMENT AMONG INDIAN STUDENTS

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Deep resentment has been caused in Indian student circles as also other Indian residents in London at the uncalled for attack on Pandit Motilal Nehru's address at the Indian Students' Union and Hostel by the Tory M. P.'s and the reply of Sir Arthur Yapp on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. which tacitly undertakes to act up to the prejudices of the Tories and prohibit in future similar functions.

One outcome of the incident is the growth of a strong feeling that efforts should be immediately made to relieve Indian students of the necessity of resorting to what is clearly becoming an anti-national body as the Y. M. C. A. and establish a hostel entirely independent of any foreign missionary or secular organisation in which Indian students could live without exposure to insults to their nationality.—Free Press Beam Service.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY

GENEVA, Dec. 11.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that a reciprocal pact between Russia and France on the lines of the Russo-Persian past is the subject of Franco-Russian conversations.—Free Press Beam Service.

ABDUR RASHID RIOTS AT DELHI

26 PERSONS BAILED OUT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

Mr. A. Isar, Special Magistrate, granted the bail application of 26 persons in the Delhi riot cases, bail to be furnished in the amount of Rs. 1000/- each with two sureties each responsible for a like sum. By a quarter to seven in the evening, 48 of the accused had thus been released. The application of the rest will be taken up on Monday when the hearing will be resumed.—A. P.

LALAJI NOT TO ATTEND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTSHIP OF CONFERENCES DECLINED

LAHORE, Dec. 10

Lala Lajpatrai in declining the presidentship of the All-India Arya Vaisya Conference and the Rashtrabhasha Hindi Sammelan to be held in Madras, informs the chairman of the respective Reception Committees that he has no intention of going to Madras during the Congress session.—A. P

NEW BOOK ON INDIAN BANKING

MR. POCHKHANWALA AND PROF. COYAJEE JOINT AUTHORS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India and Mr. T. C. Coyajee, Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, as joint authors are now engaged in writing a book on Indian Banking whose publication may be expected in the following spring. Professor Coyajee, it will be remembered, was a member of the Fiscal Commission and the Hilton Young Currency Commission. The book, it is expected, will deal intimately with the growth of Indian joint-stock banking and also with the position, importance and future of indigenous banks and bankers. An important feature will be the concrete and constructive suggestions towards the creation of more congenial conditions for the growth of Indian Banks able and equipped to offer comprehensive service in all departments of banking and for the evolution of a real Indian banking autonomy, the core and centre will be the proposed Reserve Bank of India.—A. P.

PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

MENACE TO INDIANISATION

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

State management of Railways as a principle is on the incline, while state management in practice is on the decline. The Burma Railway Company whose contract expires a year hence will hand the railway over on 1st January 1929 to the Railway Board for management. In principle it is gratifying to see Government fall in with the view urged by the Assembly and accepted by Government only at a point of considerable political pressure. At that time feelings ran so high that even the compromise suggested by Sir Charles Innes for leaving the door open for negotiation with any Indian Company was rejected. The reason for that was apparent. It was then difficult to forsee how within any reasonable time a genuine Indian Company with Indian capital and Indian brains would be forthcoming to take over the management and that Companies with which Government might flirt would rely really on foreign capital and foreign management with the pretence of Indian association. And it was in the flush of enthusiasm of running state management on "business" lines that the Assembly committed the fatal mistake of divorcing Railway Finance from general finance and giving "Carte Blanche" to the Railway Board. This mistake was fatal because it left the financial management of the biggest business concern in the country to a handful of bureaucrats who have so misused it as to vitiate the working of the whole fabric. In technical matters State management has justified itself, for it has led to the pooling of brains and thereby has quickened transport and disclosed the ugly feature of thousands of surplus wagons. But whatever skill can win on the technical side is partly lost by the grant of the absolute power of the purse and patronage to the financial branch of the Railway Board. And who does not know for instance what misuse of power the Director of Finance has made and has thereby brought Indianisation down to Europeanisation?

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE KEPT IN DARK.

The Railway Standing Finance Committee had long been kept in the dark and well humoured by these officials, but it has begun to realize that the Railway Administration calls for searching examination and that various schemes that are heralded forth with trumpets are the result of that vicious disease of multiplying offices which lead to such a great waste involved in red tapism. It is high time that the Assembly reviews the whole situation

THE MEMBERS' MANIFESTO.

The recent manifesto of seven

(Continued on next page.)

ing Finance Committee shows that Mr Jamnadas has fully realized how Indians are being robbed of their rights and has given a lead to the country. Mr. Neogy and others have joined him in the common protest. It is suggested in this connection that recruitment for all railway services should be handed over to the Public Services Commission. It would be further interesting to see how the Railway Standing Finance Committee comes out of the ordeal in respect of the recommendations of Sir Arthur Dickenson which, if accepted, will put the clock of Indianisation definitely back and set up oligarchy to run this huge concern in a manner best suited to the foreign interests.

SIR GEORGE RAINEY.

Sir George Rainey has the reputation of being fairminded as is evidenced by his solution of the Khargpur deadlock and he should be made fully aware of the forces working in the Railway Board. What the Railway Standing Finance Committee has to guard itself against is the attempt of introducing on experimental basis a few chartered accountants, because the experiment of the Railway Board in all instances in the past has proved to be the thin end of wedge. Thus while taking over of the Burma Railway by the State records the triumph for the principle for which the Assembly has always stood, it nevertheless is the occasion for a definite warning against the continuance of the existing vicious practices.

VICEROY TO VISIT SANGLI

CHIEF ORGANISING AGRICULTURAL SHOW

SANGLI, Dec. 10.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin are going to pay a visit to Sangli on the 21st instant. His Highness and the people are making great preparations to give Their Excellencies a reception worthy of the unique occasion.

His Highness is organising on this occasion an instructive Agricultural Show at the Sangli Model Farm, which is also to include demonstrations of the Co-operative Movement.—A. P.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

ABSENCE OF SELLING PRESSURE—TRADE SUPPORT—SHORT COVERING—NATURAL REACTION—SLIGHT LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 14 TO 19 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Dec. 9.

The New York futures market opened steady and improved 22 points on trade support and short covering during the first hour. Later on long liquidation resulted into a quiet feeling with a loss of 8 points. The close was barely steady at a rise of 14 points in the near months, while distant deliveries improved 17 to 19 points. Spot Cotton prices rallied 20 points to 19.35c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 18 to 17 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 17 points to 19.02c.

To-day's recovery is nothing more than a natural reaction due to oversold state of the market. Recently some short interest was created in the market owing to unfavourable conditions of the textile situation in America. According to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, sales of standard cotton cloth during October only amounted to 68 per cent of production, shipments were 88.4 per cent of production, there was an increase of 17.6 per cent in stock on hand and unfilled orders showed a decrease of 13.6 per cent. Latest information received by cable states that as per Textile Association unfilled orders at the end of November were equal to more than a month's production. Thus it is evident that in the absence of a considerable improvement in the demand for manufactured goods, the mills will be forced to curtail the production if a healthy situation is to be maintained.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th inst. as under:

"Think that the market becoming over sold."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the ollowing cable from New York dated the 9th inst.—

January highest 18.95 (10-44 a.m.) lowest 18.73 (10-12 a.m.)

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 9-12-27 1927-28 5177600, 1926-27 7627000.

Receipts Yesterday 9-12-27 1927-28 38000, 1926-27 58000.

Exports to date 9-12-27 1927-28 3412000, 1926-27 4551000.

Stock at Ports 9-12-27 1927-28 2602000, 1926-27 2967000.

Stock Interior Towns 9-12-27 1927-28 1341000, 1926-27 1527000.

Stock Liverpool 9-12-27 1927-28 968000, 1926-27 1063000.

Visible Supply 9-12-27 1927-28 6156000, 1926-27 6892000.

Quantity in Sight 9-12-27 1927-28 9258000, 1926-27 11232000.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 10.
January	18.77—.10
March	19.01—.08
May	19.17—.06
July	19.14—.08
October	18.71—.10
Middling Spot	19.25—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 10.
January	18.95—.05
March	19.15—.06
Middling Spot	18.96—.06

NEW YORK.

	New York, Dec. 9.
New York 11-30 a.m.:—	
January	19.89
March	19.11
May	19.25
New York Noon Call,—	
January	18.81
March	19.02
May	19.19
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.:—	
January	18.98
March	19.18
May	19.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 10 Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Dec. 10.
Demand Bills	487.93

LIVERPOOL.

SHORT COVERING—BETTER TONE—POOR TRADE SUPPORT—FUTURES UNCHANGED TO 2 POINTS LOWER—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 8 points on short covering. There was absence of selling pressure and prices gradually recovered. Trade demand continues poor and day's sales were estimated at a loss of 21 points to 10.68d. per lb.

EMPIRE COTTON:

Empire futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 1 point; January being quoted at 10.28 and March at 10.27d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON:

Egyptian futures market ruled irregular with a disappointing demand for Spot Cotton. Futures closed unchanged for near months while new crop months improved by 20 points. Spot prices were reduced by 30 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: Market quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by trade buying and buying on the reaction theory.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the ollowing cable from Liverpool dated the th inst.—

Long liquidation less than expected, short covering. Better undertone.

Messrs. Langley and Co. haave received he following cable from Liverpool Agents:

Expect gradually lower level.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—"Textile Association says that unfilled orders end of November equal more than month's production."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 10. Opening	Closing
December		10.18—.08
January	10.23	10.19—.08
February		10.17—.08
March	10.22	10.18—.08
April		10.16—.08
May	10.23	10.18—.08
June		10.15—.08
July	10.18	10.14—.07
August		10.01—.07
September		9.95—.07
October	9.89	9.85—.07
November		9.81—.07
December		9.81—.07
Middling Spot		10.68+.00

SALES.

	Liverpool Dec. 10. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.90+.00
Scinde, Fine	8.10+.00
Bengal, Good	7.70+.00
Bengal, Fully Good	7.90+.00
Bengal, Fine	8.10+.00
Oomra, Good	8.85+.00
Oomra, Fully Good	8.60+.00
Oomra, Fine	8.85+.00
Broach, Good	8.85+.00
Broach, Fully Good	9.80+.00
Broach Fine	9.60+.00

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool Dec. 10.
December	16.42—.03
January	16.57—.03
February	16.57—.03
March	16.83—.02
April	16.83—.02
May	16.98—.02
June	16.98—.02
July	17.10—.05
August	17.10—.05
September	17.10—.05
October	17.15—.05
November	17.15—.05
December	17.15—.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.20—.10

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 9.

Copper English Best Selected £65 5|8.
Copper Braziers £75 1|2.
Yellow Metal £65.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £22 1|4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £13 1|8.
Tin English Ingots £266 1|4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 9.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb Parcels—
49-4 1|2 Jan Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb—
49 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian—
52|9 Dec-Jan Shipment Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
51|6 Afloat Sellers.

COFFEE.

New York, Dec. 10.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7. quality) Spot 14-1/8.

BOMBAY

FIRED BULLS UNLOADING—OPTION SELLERS SELLING—PARITY IMPROVED UNDERTONE WEAK.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Following a rise of 14 points in New York futures, the local market opened for Broach A.-M. delivery at Rs. 377|-. There was absence of buying power and prices gradually declined on nervous bulls unloading. Selling from option dealers was also responsible for further weakness and quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 377, 377, 371|8, 371|8.
Oomra D.-J. 338, 338, 334, 334.
Oomra Mar. 342, 342, 338, 338.
Bengal D.-J. 305, 305, 303, 303.
Bengal Mar. 309, 309, 307, 307.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 2 points, but later cables were easier at a decline of 10 points. There was heavy long liquidation by Bazar operators and prices suffered a further fall. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 370|4, 370|4, 368, 368|4.
Oomra D.-J. 332, 332, 330|8, 330|8.
Oomra Mar. 336, 336, 334|8, 334|8.
Bengal D.-J. 302, 302, 300, 300.
Bengal Mar. 305, 305, 303|8, 303|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Dec. 10.	
December	236.90	plus 0.30
March	244.60	—0.20
June	249.40	plus 0.50

LONDON—SHANGHAI.

Opening ..... 2-7-7|16.
Closing ..... 2-7-7|16.
New York Cent 58 6 0

Margashirsha Opening 60-6-0, Highest 60-8-0, Lowest 60-6-0, Closing 60-7-0.

Posha Opening 60-5-0, Highest 60-7-0, Lowest 60-5-0, Closing 60-6-0.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

200 Japan T. & Co., Muktsar, 324.
500 Forbes & Co., Ranala, 310.
230 Breul & Co., Kosi, 306.
100 R. Dossa, Nizamabad, 320.
200 Y. G. Kisha & Co., Khandwa, 326.
100 H. Nensii & Co., Amraoti, 330.
150 K. Damjee & Co., Sailu, 345.
100 N. Rajaram & Co., Aurangabad, 330.
260 R. D. Tata & Co., Muktsar, 323|324.
100 N. Rajaram, Arvi, 346.
100 Hindustan Mill, Okara, 318.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Mill Terms.	Delivery Contract. Dec.	Jan.
Bengal	325	..	..
"	315 plus	7|8 plus	7|8
Sindh-Punjab	315	..	..
"	305	..	..
Wardha-Hingt.	365	..	..
Nagpur	365 pl.	19|20 plus	19
Yeotmal	355	..	..
Arvi	355 plus	11|2 plus	10
Amraoti	345|48	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola	340|42	—1|2	—2
Malkapur	338|40	..	..
Khandesh	332|33	—4|5	—6|7
Muthia	332|33	—8	—12
Nanded-Purna	360	..	..
Purna	340	..	..
Parbhani-Sailu	345	..	..
Indore-Ujjain	345	..	..
Burwah Sanavad	345|50	..	..
		March.	Ap.-Ma.
Broach	....	plus 14	plus 11
"	....	..	..
Westerns	360	..	..
"	....	..	..
Cambodia	425	..	..
Mirai-Sangli	405	Mr.-Ap.	Ap.-Ma.
Compta	405	plus 30	plus 25
Dhollera	....	..	..
Kadi-Viramgam	....	..	..

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Calcutta.—
December per cwt. 14/7 1/2.
Jan/March per cwt. 14/7 1/2.
July/Sept per cwt. 15/-.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/9 1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Jan/March per cwt. 14/10.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 10.

T T Berlin on London 20.44 1/2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.07 1/4.
T T Brussels on London 34.90.
T T Madrid on London 29.46.
T T Milan on London 90.18.
T T Berne on London 25.28.
T T Paris on London 124.03.
T T London on Prague 164.81.

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

GOLD.

Ready	21 5 6
Margashirsha	21 5 0
Posha	21 5 3
Narandas Motilal Native Gold bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 5 6
National City	21 8 6

SILVER.

Ready	60 7 0
London—Ready	26 12 0
London—Forward	26 9 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 10.

Silver—market quiet.
Spot 26-11/16
Forward 26-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 10.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|16
Bank's selling D D 1|6 3|32.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 11|32
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|8
Bank's buying D D 1|6 5 32
Tone of Exchange: Steady Market.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125 1|2.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 122.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1-2
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175-1|4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2
London—Go'd per oz. Ready 84-11-1/2.
London Silver per od. Ready 26|12
London Silver per oz. Ready 26|12
Tone of Silver: Quiet. India bought. China Gold. America offered more freely Undertone easier but sellers not pressing.
American Cross Rate: 4.89-5|16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3|8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One month 4-1-4 per cent.
Three to six months 4 1|2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	2,344	42,371	34,498
Central India	1,369	18,261	12,191
Barsi & Nagar	2,779	33,911	14,080
Hyderaoad-Gaorani	1,275	10,350	1,928
Berar	5,972	1,29,986	52,271
Central Provinces.	2,805	43,099	7,665
Total Oomras	16,542	2,77,978	1,22,633
Dholera	647	17,628	3,905
N.-W. Provinces	691	50,117	24,330
Rajputana	55	8,195	6,610
Sind-Punjab	761	24,320	10,831
Broach	....	2,567	134
Coompta and Dharwar	....	2,440	8,115
Westerns-Northerns	....	2,899	7,063
Cocoanada	....	....	395
Tinneveily and Cambodia	....	6,207	4,436
Persian	....	2,821	2,318
American	....	18590	32,511
Egyptian and African	....	6,438	17,144
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	4	7
Total	18,696	4,20,195	2,40,432

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year
Europe	3,420	1,06,696	58,991
Japan & China	3,900	80,649	76,980
Coast Ports	....	6,561	3,271
Up-country by Rail	....	26,045	29,640
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	24,323	9,742
Total	7,320	2,44,274	1,78,624

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA IRONS DECLINE FURTHER.

MILL SHARES EASY.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

MILL SHARES.

During the short session to-day, cotton mill shares opened quiet and ruled easy on account of absence of enquiry. There was scattered selling in sympathy with industrial section. The closing tone was quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was general depression in most of the industrial shares to-day. As a natural result of excessive excitement, there are no buyers and values declined on continued long liquidation. Tata Iron shares Def. opened at Rs. 285 and ordinary at Rs. 83|8 but declined to Rs. 270|- and Rs. 79|- respectively on long liquidation. Bombay Burmah shares displayed better tone upto now, but to-day prices cased off. Tata Hydros were easy. Alcocks were easy, Bombay steams and Scindias were also easy. Even Cement hares had the same fate. In fact there was weakness alround and it will take some time or weeks, to restore confidence.

SECURITIES.

Government Securities were quiet with little doing.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m 86.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 96|2 35.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27-10
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/3.
Imperial (100) 1,442|8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 357|8.
Union (5) Rs. 4.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 40|8.
Central India Mining (10) 25|8.
India Cement 350 (O) 261|4.
Katni Cement (40) (O) 237|8.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 752|8.
Punjab Cement (O) 12|4.
Punjab Cement (D) 14/12.
Shivrajpur (10) 51.

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p. c. 927|8.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p. c. 101.
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 5 1|2 p. c. 716|4.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94|8.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p c 847|8.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030.
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p.c. 155|10. xd.
Bombay Tramway (O) 2162 p. c. 155.
Surat Electric P. 162 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 95.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) 1,118|12.
Tata Power (P) (1.000) 920.
Tata Power (O) (1.000) 398|12.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1115.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 232|8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Muffussil (400) Rs. 645
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525
Voikart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 625.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 415
Apollo (50) 7
Berar Mills (200) 20 14
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 327|8.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 977|8.
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 12|8 536|2
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 500.
Century (100) 480.
Crescent (100) 205.
Colaba Mills 150.
Dawn (150) 80 720
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) 1|3.
Edward Sassoon (100) 125
Fazulbhoy 958|12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 35
Elphinstone (100) nil 21.
Gokak Mills 140.
Indupic Maiman (100) 235
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 271|4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52|8.
Kohinoor (100) nil 281|4.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 700
Madhavi Dharmsey (100) 120.
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 150.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 86|4.
Morarji Goculdas (1.000) 50, 2420
New Great Mills 523|12.
Pabney Mills 200 313|12.
Pearls Mills 200, 625.
173 Simplex 73, 201|4.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 538|12.
Phoenix (100) 446.
Simplex (100) 192|8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 88.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8325.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 74/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 105/15.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 106/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|3
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 84|10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/13
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/9
Forward rates. 16th Dec. Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 74/7. 1949/55 Rs. 105/15.
Tone of Market:—Lifeless.

Sir Barocha Mills (100) 18|12.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 160
Tata Oil Mills (100) 34.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3325.
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 620.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 365.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 862|8.
B Burma T. Corporation (60 paid x.d. 320.
Bombay Steam (K) (250) 243|12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 43.
British Burma Petroleum 5-7
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9.
Empire of India Life (5 Pd) 10 1950.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kamp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 2 21.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175.
200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2225
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 660.
Scindia Steam 18|10.
Tata 1st Preference 139
Tata Constructions (30) 63.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 93.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 79|8.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 272|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 9.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £21-1|4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £122.
P and O Banking Corporation £10-1|2.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-3|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86.
Conversion Loan £75.
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £103 1|8.
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £55 1|4 nominal.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60 1|2.
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £70 5|8.
Consols £54 1|4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 1|4.
Victory Bonds 43 43 4 per cent £93 1|4.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Dec/Jan shipment quoted £8-15.
Castorseed Bombay.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £18.15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment sellers £19-15.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Dr. Annie Besant's lecture on the Statutory Commission, at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m. Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

Municipal Corporation 3-46 p.m.

H. E. the Viceroy to inspect S. S. "Dufferin" at 9 a.m.

Dr. Taraporewala's lecture on "Elam, Babylone and Egypt" at Cama Oriental Institute, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

Viceroy to open Tansa Works at Sir P. M. Mehta Garden 5 p.m.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The rate of interest for mutural dealing of Shroffs has been raised from 0-6-0 to 0-8-0 per mensem from to-day (Monday).

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Monday) at Matunga in Jivraj Nensey's Wadi at 5-30 p.m. when Resolutions regarding the following will be adopted.—(1) Stoppage of Promotions. (2) B. N. Railway Muddle. (3) Labour Hall for Railway Workers. (4) Progress of the Union. All are cordially invited to be present.

THE BOMBAY TEACHERS UNION.

Prof. G. R. Paranjpe will deliver a series of three lectures on "The Principles of Radio Practice", with Demonstration Experiments on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th, 13th and 14th inst., at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Physics Class room (Room No. 11, Ground Floor) the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Fort. The lectures are open to teachers.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1927, Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph.D. of the Calcutta University, will deliver the third lecture of a series of public lectures on "Some Aspects of the History of Zoroastrianism to day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, as under:—"Elam, Babylon and Egypt."

PUBLIC MEETING IN MULJI JETHA MARKET HALL.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, when Sjt. Pathikjee, Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Sjt. Amritlal Sheth of "Saurastra", and other leaders of the States' People will speak on "The Problems of Indian States". All are cordially invited to attend.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

The Current Criminal Sessions has been adjourned to Thursday the 5th January, 1928.

Members of the Special and Common Jury who have been summoned and classified in both Groups A and B are requested to watch the papers to see when their attendance is required.

20652

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand, to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

Programme.—1. March, "The Red Cloak", Mansfield; 2. Italian Overture, "Etna", Franceschi; 3. Idylle, "The Glow Worm", Lincke; 4. Inci Dental to "Monsieur Beaucaire", Rosse, (1) Intermezzo, (2) Leit-Motif, (3) Gavotte, (4) Music of the Love Scene Act 3. (5) The March Theme; 5. Divertissent, "Samoan Love Valse", A Saffroni-Middleton; 6. Melodies from Gilbert and Sullivan Airs, arr. Higgs; 7. Dance of the Tumblers, Rimsky-Korsakow; 8. Selection, "Harry Lauder's Songs", arr. Williams; 9. Finale, "Colonel Bogey", Alford. "God Save the King-Emperor."

MAIRHA KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

The All-India Mairha Kshatriya Conference will be held on a grand scale at Ballia, (U. P.) on December 26, 27 and 28, 1927. It is expected that a very large number of prominent members of the community will be coming to attend the Conference and many important matters concering the welfare of the community will be taken into consideration. The arrangements of the Reception Committee are nearing copletion.

COMPETATIVE INDIAN VOCAL MUSIC AND HARMONIUM.

For the coming Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya's competative concert, the following members are nominated in the Examiners' Committee:—

President:—Prof. Masjidkhan the renowned Bin-player of Indore, Members:—Profs. Vilayatkhan, Basirkhan, Aman Alikhan, Manerikar and Kapileshwori.

The thirteenth annual gathering of the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya will be celebrated on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. in the Hirabaug Hall, C. P. Tank, Mr. B. G. Kher will preside and Pandit Motiram Shastri will be the Chairman of Reception Committee.

WATER RATES FOR COTTON MILLS

CORPORATION TO MAKE NO REDUCTIONS

STANDING COMMITTEE REJECTS MILLOWNERS' REQUEST

The Special Committee of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Saturday rejected the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board to reduce water tax on the mill industry and retained the present tax of twelve annas per thousand gallons also for 1928-29.

The Commitee considered a letter from the Secretary, Mill-owners' Association, dated the 9th December, 1927, stating:—

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION.

"My Committee are given to understand that the Municipal Budget will shortly be considered by the Corporation and with reference thereto I am instructed to call attention to the recommendation made by the Tariff Board that the water rate per 1000 gallons should be reduced to the 1920-21 level.

RETARDING DEVELOPMENT OF BLEACHING INDUSTRY.

The Tariff Board state in paragraph 57 of their report:—

"The high cost of water in Bombay has undoubtedly been a factor in retarding that development of the bleaching industry which is, as we shall show, very necessary in the interests of the industry. Contrary to what is, we believe, the almost universal practice, it is the consumer of water on the largest scale who, in Bombay, is charged the highest rate for it, the charge for cotton mills being 16 annas per 1,000 gallons against eight annas per 1000 gallons for private consumers who pay by measurement and two to three annas per 1000 gallons for consumers who pay on rateable value only. The rate was raised from 7-1|4 annas per 1000 gallons in 1921-22 to 12 annas per 1000 gallons in 1922-23 and again to 16 annas per 1000 gallons in 1925-26. The Bombay Mill-owners' Association state that the additional burden on the industry imposed by the increased charge in 1925-26 was Rs. 2.54 lakhs. That the charges for water press with undue heaviness on the mill industry has been recognised whilst our enquiry has been in progress and a reduction has been suggested by the Municipal Commissioner to the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the reduced charges to come into effect from April 1st 1927. In these circumstances we need do no more than point out that a supply of cheap water is a matter of very great importance to the Bombay Mill Industry and that a further reduction to the old level of charge is eminently desirable as soon as financial conditions permit."

NECESSITY OF REDUCTION.

In the same connection my Committee have in the past few years made several representations calling the Municipality's attention to the inequitable rate, which the industry has been called upon to pay for its supply of water, and the necessity for reduction in the charges in the interests of the trade, and my Committee trust that the arguments advanced in these representations will be given the fullest weight when the water rate for the coming year is being discussed by the Standing Committee and the Corporation as a whole.

INDUSTRY IN PRECARIOUS STATE.

The present state of the industry is most precarious and its prospects for the coming year are as bad as they possibly could be. At the present moment more than 20 per cent. of the spindles and nearly 10 per cent. of the looms in the City and Island are idle, the price of cotton is high owing to a small American crop and the prices realised for yarn and cloth have fallen very considerably. The mills are making their most strenuous efforts to overcome their difficulties, and expenditure has been cut down in every direction and my Committee trust that these facts will weigh with the Municipality when the water rate is fixed for 1928-29. A reduction in the rate to7-3|4 annas would mean a saving of between Rs. 2 and 2-1|2 lakhs to the industry—a not inconsiderable saving in these times when every pie of expenditure has to be carefully watched."

COMMISSIONER FOR RETENTION OF EXISTING RATE.

The Commissioner recommended to retain the present rate of twelve annas for a thousand gallons of water.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Chairman, moved in terms of the Commissioner's recommdation.

Dr. R. M. Mistry said the mill industry was passing through a strenuous time now and rejuired relief from them. When it was more prosperous and paid dividends they could raise the rate, if they desired. He therefore moved an amendment to reduce the rate to annas ten per thousand gallons.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai opposing the amendment said the mill agents had not shown any consideration to the labour or to the consumers and he did not see any justification for the reduction of water rate from the mill industry.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbutnot also agreed with the last speaker and said the recommendation of the Commissioner was equitable.

EQUALISE THE RATES.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out that if they wanted to do a right thing the tax on property would go. He asked why should they make distinction between industry and industry. If they charged ten annas to the mill industry how much they would charge to the flour mills? He therefore urged the Committee to equalise the rates and do justice to all.

Dr. Mistry's amendment being put to the vote was lost and the recommendation of the Commissioner to levy twelve annas per thousand gallons was carried.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE.

AN APPEAL TO YOUTH

Mr. Y. J. Meheralli, Hony. General Secretary writes,—

The Bombay Presidency Youth Conference which meets in Bombay in the third week of December, is the first attempt of its kind, to bring together the Youths of the Presidency.

The Conference will discuss all questions which affect the well-being of the Youth of this country. It will seek to promote union among the Youths of the Presidency, by the pursuit of common ideals, and a common organisation and develop amongst them disciplined freedom and the civic sense of responsibility.

Delegates from Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, Nasik, Ratnagiri and various other parts of the Presidency are expected to attend the Conference.

Any Youth, of either sex, under 30 years of age, is eligible to become a Delegate on payment of four annas, and a member of the Reception Committee by subscribing Re. 1.

ENTERTAINMENT BY BHIL STUDENTS

SIR C. V. MEHTA TO PRESIDE

The Bhil students of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, will entertain the public of Bombay to music, dialogues, feats of physical culture, etc., on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road. The Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta, Kt., will preside on the occasion. It is hoped that the generous public of Bombay will not fail to seize this opportunity of witnessing the result of the labours of the Bhil Seva Mandal in Panchmahals.

WELCOME TO MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

At a special general body meeting of the Travancore Association Bombay, it was unanimously resolved to present an address to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and Her Highness the Junior Maharani on the occasion of their visit to Bombay.

TIVIMNENSES' PROTEST MEETING.

A meeting of Tivimnenses will be held nder the auspices of the Tivimnenses Union at the Goan Union School Hall, Dabul, on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 11 a.m. (S. T.) to protest against the New decree organising the Judicial Services in Portuguese India.

CHIKITSAKA SAMUHA.

The tenth annual meeting of the Chikitsaka Samuha will be held at 3 p.m. (B. T.) on Sunday, the 18th instant, in the premises of the Samuha, 677, Girgaon Road, Bombay, when all members are cordially invited to attend.

LATEST NEWS

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and Royal party arrived here at 2-35 this afternoon.—A. P.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

"Sunday Times" says that the Statutory Commission will sail for India on the 18th January.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

A sensation prevails in Belfast as a result of the biggest seizure of munitions ever made. The Belfast police after searching for two days entered a vacant house in Whiterock Road and found rifles, revolvers, bayonets, machine gun and an enormous quantity of explosives including bombs and 17,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. Contents of arsenal were removed in three lorries. It is reported that the house was the central dump of the Irish Republican Army. No arrests have been made.—Reuter.

SHAPOORJI BROACHA MILL TRAGEDY

FURTHER HEARING

ENGINEER DESCRIBES RIOTING INCIDENT

The case, in which eight persons are being prosecuted in connection with the riot in Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill and the murder of Mr. Hormusji Chaiwala, the manager of the mill cama up for hearing before Mr. N. T. Jungiewalla, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, at Dadar, Bombay, yesterday, Saturday.

The accused in the case are (1) Mr. H. S. Nagarwalla, the weaving master of the mill, (2) Kashiram Laxman, (3) Shanker Baburao, (4) Sitabai Narayan, (5) Ganpat Mahadeo, (6) Hari Balaji, (7) Vithal Balaji, and (8) Govind Yessoo, and they are charged by the police with rioting and abetment.

Mr. Cowasji Edulji Kias, an engineer in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill, giving evidence stated that the deceased manager had some time before his death employed his own men in the mill to watch his interests and to report to him the working of each department. One Sakharam was brought in the Winding Department as a spy. A man was also brought in the witness' department.

One day, the witness said, he entered the manager's room. Mr. Nagarwalla and the office head-clerk were present there. Chaywalla, the deceased manager, was talking to the head clerk, and pointing to Mr. Nagarwalla, he remarked: "Because we employed our own men in the mill, all these malpractices have come to light." Just then he saw the witness come in, and excitedly asked him to go out. Witness also stated that four or five days before the riot occurred he was near the manager's room and inside were the manager, one Saklatwala and the fifth accused. The manager turned to the fifth accused and said: "You too will have to leave."

WITNESS REFERS TO DIARY NOTES.

After answering some more questions put him, witness took out a small note book from his coat pocket, and said that he wanted to refer to certain notes he had made in it before he gave further evidence. He had taken down the notes to refresh his memory as to what to state lest he should forget.

Magistrate: When did you make these notes? Before or after Mr. Captain gave his evidence?

Witness said it was after Mr. Captain had given evidence in Court. The Magistrate thereupon refused permission to refer to those notes.

Referring to the day of the riot, witness stated that he was called that afternoon by the manager when he went to the manager's room, he saw Anandrao, Parvati and Nagarwalla there. Chaywala ordered the witness to get two Jamadars and 6 or 7 watchmen from the mill and come to him when the watchmen arrived, they were asked to accompany the witness to the Winding Department where new employees were to be shown their respective work, and the old hands who were reluctant to work were to be turned out—even by the use of force. The Jamadars and watchmen were instructed to take bamboo sticks along with them.

Witness was then asked to accompany Anandrao to his department and take over the charge of his office. After this, he was to be shown out of the mill premises without giving him an opportunity of talking to any of the workmen there.

While witness and Anandrao were proceeding towards the Winding Department, they saw a crowd of the old employees of that Department, mostly women coming towards them. After taking over charge from Anandrao, witness again saw the women returning, and heard one of them say that they returned because they were assaulted. At this time witness and Anandrao were in the Weaving Department. But when they left that place they heard some big noise. There were also whistles sounding.

Near the Pump house, witness saw some men and women armed with sticks and stones. They were going towards the manager's office. After this he did not know what happened. For about three minutes he was hiding in the engine room, but th ehearing that the police had arrived he came out. He did not see Nagarwalla again in any of the departments or the scene of offence after he saw him once in the manager's room earlier in the day.

WHAT HE SAW IN MANAGER'S OFFICE.

Another witness examined by the prosecution was Burjorji Byramji Mistri, a turner in the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill. He stated that on the 6th of September last, that is, on the day of the riot, he was sent by his foreman at 3-30 or 3-45 p.m. to take the measurements of a boiler. While on his way, he saw a crowd headed by accused Nos. 1 and 3 coming from the Winding and the Weaving Departments and going in the direction of the manager's office. The men were excited and were using abusive language. He saw them throwing stones on the manager's and the Agent's offices.

The first accused was also throwing stones, when an office peon came and remonstrated with him. The accused then took out a pen-knife, opened it, and flourishing it in the air said threateningly "I will kill whoever comes near me!"

Witness then went to the Dyeing Shed, where he saw the second accused calling upon the workmen of the Blanket Department to come out and assault the manager. The men then came out in a crowd and joined the first crowd.

Referring to the assault and rioting that took at the manager's office, witness stated that he saw the first accused there. He was armed with a piece of wood with which he struck the manager on the cheek. Blood came out of the wound, and he saw the manager covering his cheek with both his hands. Accused No. 7 was armed with an iron pipe, and dealt a blow on the manager's forehead who immediately fell down. Accused No. 3 also gave a blow with an iron bar or pipe. After this the crowd which had entered the office came out. The doors and windows of the office were battered with stones and broken.

INJURIES TO MANAGER.

Witness said he was the first to rush into the manager's office. He found that the manager was lying down unconscious and bleeding from his wounds. He ran out to fetch a motor car, and passing by he Blanket Department came upon a crowd headed by accused No. 3, Sitabai. Sitabai had an iron pipe in her arm-pit, and she raised it to strike the witness and abused him. One Narayen who was there, thereupon, remonstrated with her. Afterwards, the motor car was brought, and the wounded man was carried in it to Dr. Masina's hospital.

After some more witnesses were examined, further hearing was adjourned.

IN AID OF THE BHILS

A UNIQUE PERFORMANCE

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, that indefatigable servant of the poor, has been for the last five years carrying on reclamation and welfare work amongst the Bhils of Panch Mahals. Mr. Thakkar now offers in a charity-entertainment to the public of Bombay an opportunity to witness the good result of his five years labours. The Bail boys and girls of his Ashrams will present a programme of dialogues, performances and music. This is a unique opportunity to see what work is being done by Mr. Thakkar and his band of workers. Sir Chunilal Mehta will preside at the function which will take place on Sunday, 18th Dec., 9-30 p.m. at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

Admission by tickets Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. Tickets can be had from Laxmidas M. Shirkant, Kanji Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Krishna Swadeshi Stores, Kalbadevi Road.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor and Lady Jackson attended the races at Calcutta on Saturday.—A. P.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin accompanied by the Lady Worsley, the Lady Mary Herbert, Mr. G. Cunningham, Private Secretary, Lt.-Colonel C. O. Harvey, Military Secretary, Lt.-Colonel H. H. Thorburn Surgeon, and Captain J. A. Herbert, Captain J. B. Gordon-Duff, Captain A. G. L. MacLean and Risaldar Major Shaikh Faiz-ud-din, Aides-de-Camp, arrived at Government House, Bombay on Sunday, the 11th instant.

Lt.-Colonel Sir Francis Humphrys arrived at Government House, Bombay on Sunday, the 11th instant.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Das lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday, the 11th instant.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Boy Scouts Rally on the Race Course on Sunday, the 11th instant.

Major and Mrs. M. D. Vigors and Captain H. L. Mostyn-Owen dined at Government House Bombay on Sunday, the 11th instant.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor at Government House Bombay on Saturday the 10th December.

PATHE CINEMA.

Two stirring love stories are unfolded side by side in "The Blonde Saint," which is showing at the Royal Opera House.

The principal romance involves Lewis Stone and Doris Kenyon. Their affairs are interwoven in the romance of a young Sicilian couple, played by And Rork and Gilbert Roland.

Incidentally, "The Blonde Saint" is said to be the first of the feature photoplays of the year to emphasize a trend of producers to discard jazz, cabaret and so-called modern life in favor of romantic adventure.

"The Blonde Saint," based on Stephen F. Whitman's novel, "The Isle of Life, was adapted by Marion Fairfax, produced by Sam E. Rork for First National Pictures and directed by Svend Gade.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of November was 6,207 out of which 537 were males 2,820 were females and 2,940 were children.

THE NEXT CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP

DR. DESHMUKH TO STAND

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" in regard to the rumour lately current in the Corporation lobbies that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu having consented to stand for the Presidentship of the Corporation next time, the other candidates had consented to withdraw, Dr. Deshmukh said that so far as he was aware this was not all the case. Mrs. Naidu, he understood, had no intention of standing. In these strenuous days of political agitation she was not likely to be tied down to ferochial duties. As for himself he had the definite intention of seeking Mayoral honours. He was keen on the lowering of the Municipal franchise, in seeing that the representation on our civic body became truly democratic. He was also very much interested in finding the city far better equipped for medical relief than it is now.

PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES

"HERALD'S" ATTITUDE CRITICISED

Great enthusiasm prevailed at a crowded meeting of the people of Indian States predominant attended by the Marwari community held on Sunday night at the Narnarayan Temple, Kalbadevi Road, Mr. Ramchandji Ved, a leading Marwari business man presiding. Speeches throwing considerable light on the maladministration in the States in India and the oppression of the States' people were made by Messrs. Amrillal Sheth, M.L.C., Bijaysinh Pathik of Rajasthan Sewa Sangha who was described as the Tilak of Rajasthan, Manilal Kothari and others.

In the course of his speech Mr. Manilal Kothari said that he very much regretted the attitude taken up by the "Herald" in respect of the forthcoming conference. It is very difficult to understand how the "Herald" could call the people of Indian States to repudiate it. He emphatically said that it was not one man's show or as a matter of that the work of some unimportant persons. Those who were in the movement were all persons of indisputable record of service in the cause. They had taken up this work with the only desire of helping the cause of the States. It was difficult to understand this sort of hostile attitude towards a great cause. I trust, however that when Mr. Horniman came to understand the movement in its true aspect and spirit he would appreciate it and come forward to support it.

INDIAN STATES AND PARAMOUNT POWER

WANTED DECLARATION OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

At a meeting of the people of Indian States held at night in Narnarayan Temple residing in Bombay under the presidentship of Mr. Manilal Kothari, Sjt. Pathikji President of Rajasthan Sevasangha speaking at length on the present situation in and about the States generally said that things had come to a head and had become unbearable. He very much regretted the present attitude of the Paramount Power which had failed in its duty towards the seven crores of Indian India. He said that the efforts now being made to bring about revision of the present relations of the Princes with the Government of India and establish direct connection and communication with the Crown have created a great alarm and apprehension in the minds of States people about their future. The general opinion was that such relationship was not desirable and even possible in view of the most likely and dangerous cleavage that was bound to arise in the whole of the Indian life apart from serious technical and constitutional difficulties. These efforts he said must not at all be countenanced in any quarter and he hoped that Indian India with whatever little awakening is there will rise in a body against this move. He appealed to the people of States to attend in large numbers the forthcoming Conference of Indian States' people to be held in Bombay on 17th and 18th December and discuss and decide various important problems and the line of action.

Pathikji was followed by Sjt. Ramnarayan Chaudhary, Secretary Rajesthan Sevasangha who exhorted all to strengthen the cause of the conference.

Mr. Kothari in his speech said that the rule in the States generally with few esteemable exceptions was nothing but an anachronism and was responsible for backwardness of the people. He said that the time had arrived when people should make emphatic declaration of their rights and work towards the goal of responsible government in a systematic manner, though it might involve great sacrifices and sufferings. Let them declare it in unambiguous terms, he said, that they want full responsible Government to be established in their States as early as possible and that the present conception of States was grievously erroneous. Their Chiefs must be made to realise that the States, fundamentally meant not Chiefs alone, but people as well and that the former were supposed to be servants in a great cause and that revenues were a sacred trust to be utilised principally for the good of the people.

NOTICE TO "Chronicle" Agents.

It is already notified that the "Bombay Chronicle" is issuing an ART ILLUSTRATED CONGRESS SPECIAL NUMBER in the 3rd week of this month and the price fixed is Annas Eight per copy. All the "Chronicle" Agents are hereby requested to reserve the number of copies they require for sale before the 15th inst. after which date the Office does not guarantee to supply copies owing to great demand.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

SALES MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle".

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INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY,
146, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1927.

THE REPTILE PRESS.

The Anglo-Indian Press has always been a subservient ally of the bureaucracy in matters of reform in India and it is but natural for it to boost every reactionary proposal of the Government. Ever since the Statutory Commission was announced the Anglo-Indian papers have made frantic efforts to cry up the Commission and cry down the nation's revolt against the fraud. The "Times of India" and the "Evening News of India," in particular, have surpassed themselves in the arts of misrepresentation, sophistry and vilification. How these papers have sought to set one community against another, how they alternately cajoled and threatened local Liberal and Muslim leaders, and how their tricks have miscarried as they deserved to be, is now common knowledge. In their desperation they concocted a story of a plot against the Governor which was duly advertised in England, but the hoax was promptly exposed. Unabashed, they determined to exploit the world-wide reputation of His Highness the Aga Khan by representing him as a champion of the Commission. Out-Mayoing Mayo in the art of suppressing the truth and suggesting falsehood, the two papers pounced upon one or two sentences from their interview with His Highness, stripped them from their context, distorted them out of recognition and proclaimed to the world that "the Aga Khan is definitely against the boycott move." It was all an unscrupulous manoeuvre to hustle His Highness and make him a mere cat's-paw in the hands of the bureaucracy.

But falsehood could not flourish for more than a few hours. In a press interview His Highness promptly repudiated the statement made in the "Evening News" and attributed to him, that "he was definitely opposed to the boycott." He characterised the statement as "misleading and even mischievous." "I want it to be clearly understood," he said, "that I have not made up my mind on the question of boycott. My only interest at present is to see that the Muslim community decides by its overwhelming majority some line of policy." "For his part," he added, "he would abide by the verdict of the majority." Incidentally His Highness also repudiated the suggestion of Lord Birkenhead that suitable Indians are not to be found to work on the Commission. He observed: "If I had a say in the matter, I would point out even twenty Indians who would be acceptable to the entire country." These statements which we have quoted in His Highness' own words nail to the counter the lie circulated by the "Times of India" and the "Evening News." They also knock the bottom out of the case of those who preach cooperation with the Commission on the ground of the impossibility of finding impartial Indians to work on the Commission. The "Times of India" had even the audacity to say that there is "overwhelming evidence that Mahomedans throughout India are for the most part opposed to the boycott." How reckless and untrue the statement is proved by the fact that most Muslim leaders and almost all Muslim organisations except the Punjab Muslim League have emphatically declared for boycott, the leaders including Sir Ali Imam, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Hassan Imam, the Ali Brothers, Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Kitchlew and a score of others. And now the news comes that the Maharaja of Muhammadabad, ex-Home Member, U. P. Government has joined the All-India Boycott Committee and that the Council of the Muslim League has changed the venue of its session to Calcutta, thus making it clear that responsible Muslim opinion has no sympathy with the unpatriotic manoeuvres of some Punjab reactionaries. The "Times of India" still clung to the hope in the fact that "in Bombay a number of leading Mahomedans have not yet publicly expressed their opinions." Even that hope is shattered by the manifesto published by a large number of local representative Muslim leaders who "emphatically and unequivocally endorse the All-India manifesto signed by Mr. Jinnah and others." This latest manifesto is signed by two members of the local legislature, eight members of the Corporation and a number of leading merchants of the city. We shall not be surprised if the "Times of India" were still to say that there are more Muslims in Bombay than have signed the manifesto.

His Highness the Aga Khan has already had an opportunity to see what mischievous and unscrupulous propaganda is being carried on by the Anglo-Indian Press and its allies to decoy the Muslims from the national boycott and thereby create disunity among Muslims themselves and between them and the Hindus. He may also see that in spite of this propaganda the bulk of the Muslim community has stood loyal to the boycott movement. We have no doubt whatsoever what the final decision of the All-India Muslim League will be, wherever it meets and whoever presides over it. We are glad that the Aga Khan will accept for himself the considered majority decision of the League. He rightly views the boycott question from the stand-point of Hindu-Muslim unity. Viewed thus, there is only one solution of the question of communal unity. Either all should bend their knees before the Commission or all must refuse to have anything to do with it. The former course is unimaginable, the latter, besides being the only honourable course, is thoroughly practicable. It can be a settled fact in the next few days if those who have pledged themselves in favour of boycott give full effect to their pledge by intensive propaganda where it is most needed. We highly value the latest Bombay Muslims' manifesto but we value more the Propaganda Committee formed in Bombay and consisting of Muslim leaders like Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji and others. Such Committees must at once be formed wherever there is any vacillation or opposition to the boycott. It is in such centres that propaganda should be concentrated. It has been truly said that the Commission is a blessing in disguise. The Anglo-Indian Press, out again to divide the Hindus and Muslims, may prove a similar blessing if the two communities refuse either to be divided or to be coerced into submission to the Commission. Dr. Ansari's appeal to the leaders outside the Congress fold breathes this spirit of manliness and unity. The response he has already received encourages the hope that the Madras Congress will soon be a united Congress. We need hardly repeat that either prior to the Madras session or at the session itself the Hindu-Muslim agreement should be completed. Such an agreement and a united Congress are the surest guarantees of a successful boycott and so long as we have these guarantees the Anglo-Indian press and the bureaucracy dare not even make an attempt to divide the nation.

TORY MOSQUITOES

The egregious description in "Truth", from which we quoted an extract on Saturday, of the manner in which the "folly" of the Act of 1919, the Government of India Act which ushered in the Montford Reforms, was perpetrated in India is an eloquent proof of the deep hostility with which the average Tory regards India and things Indian. As the demand for Home Rule becomes more and more insistent in India, the Tory mosquitoes in England will become more and more venomous in their bites. Already the writer in "Truth" is beside himself with anger at the handiwork of that "excitable politician, the late Mr. Montagu", and the thing that concerns him most is "how the British Parliament is to go back upon this folly, which cannot last if we mean to keep India." And what a contemptible and repulsive picture of India he draws for the benefit of "Truth's" readers! It is a string of atrocious lies, lies uttered with supercilious arrogance and racial hatred of Indians and, therefore, fit for the Imperialist propaganda of "Truth"! The writer discovers that it is from Bengal "the nest of traitors and agitators", that the "loudest yelps for Indian Home Rule are heard". Tory "curs", however, will do well not to take this Truthful Tory's account as gospel truth, because they can rest assured that the demand for Home Rule comes from every province. But Bengal is the particular "bete-noir of this "Truthful Tory". He finds that its population "is dominated by native clerks, lawyers and officials." He forgot evidently in his vulgar denunciation to give a Pilcher touch to it and backmail the widows of the province. We are told further, after a certificate to Miss Mayo's atrocious libel on India, that Englishmen will not find it possible "to share the task of governing with people who worship Siva and cows." It does not strike the author that these very people had developed model republics, and highly advanced philosophies which are the wonder of Western scholars to-day, what time his own ancestors were in nature's garb and clubbed each other like savages, that these are the very people who can afford to look upon with amused contempt, still worshipping their cows, the fierce battle now raging in London between Barnes and Bulfocks.

CHARACTERISTIC TOUCH.

Leaving Spin Baldek Fort, the outermost point of the Afghan frontier, His Majesty King Amanullah singled out a Malik, an ordinary soldier and a cultivator from the vast concourse of people assembled to bid him Godspeed and embraced and kissed them as a token of affectionate farewell. It was a characteristic touch. It indicates how deeply King Amanullah appreciates the goodwill of his people, and how anxious he is to further their welfare. This anxiety of his is markedly evident in the interview he gave to a correspondent of the "Pioneer" in Kabul on the eve of his departure. He is concerned not only with the rapid development of Afghanistan but with that of the whole of Asia. The establishment of a League of Eastern Nations is a cherished project of his. He has every sympathy with the "national aspirations" of the people of India. We note, by the way, that the "Times of India" in publishing this account of the Kabul interview is careful to put the words "national aspirations" into inverted commas. It is odious to it, perhaps, that King Amanullah should sympathise with them.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO KING AMANULLAH.

Where will the address of welcome on the part of the Bombay Municipal Corporation be presented to His Majesty King Amanullah? The fittest place is the Gateway of India. But the published programme of His Majesty's visit is silent on this point. Sir Pherozshah Mehta, it will be recalled, had insisted, as the first citizen of Bombay, on welcoming King George with a civic address at the Apollo Bunder. It is contended on behalf of the Government, so we understand, that the Gateway of India will not be found convenient on the present occasion. We do not see why in view of the fact that all royal visitors to Bombay, not to speak of Viceroys and Governors, have been presented with the addresses at the Gateway which has been erected for this specific purpose. If, however, the Gateway is found inconvenient, the only other place in keeping with the honour and dignity of the Corporation is their own Hall. Suggestions, it is rumoured, have been made to the President of the Corporation, to present the address in the official precincts of Government House. A strong protest deserves to be made against the entertaining of such suggestions. The members of the Corporation must see to it that they maintain the self-respecting tradition of Sir Perozshah Mehta's days.

ART IN INDIA.

ARCHITECTS FETTERED BY DEPARTMENT

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL).
(IV)*

Three years ago, in December 1924, the Government of Bombay in the Education Department issued a communique which was, very likely, considered to be a great achievement by the Department. It was a remarkable piece of draftsmanship. It laid bare the outlook and mentality distinctive of the Department. Government were hustled to "record their appreciation of the honour" conferred by "one of the most influential bodies of professional men in the British Empire." The language was, consistently, fulsome. The communique informed the public that the Royal Institute of British Architects "has been pleased to recognise" the full course of the architectural school attached to the Bombay School of Art. Recognition of the course meant exemption from the Intermediate Examination of the Institute. And, the exemption carried with it, we were told, "the privilege" of student membership of the Institute.

SUPERFLUOUS ASSURANCE.

Having secured these unique "privilege" and honour" it was, no doubt, not enough merely to "record their appreciation." Their sense of gratitude to a body that knew next to nothing about architectural conditions in India but was "pleased to recognise" the School seems to have been, indeed, overwhelming. Was not the Royal Institute of Brtish Architects "one of the most influential bodies of professional men in the British Empire?" Was it not the fact that the "honour" from the Institute was conferred "on only two other institutions outside Great Britain?" The Government promptly submitted, therefore, to offer the entirely superfluous assurance that "they will make every endeavour to ensure that the present high standard of architectural education is maintained in the future." This was from the Government to a body, however "influential", of professionals, from the Government ostensibly responsible to the people of Bombay but really willing to oblige a body of professionals worlds remote from Indian conditions.

ANOTHER INSPECTOR!

Lest the high and mighty body of the most "influential," professionals get annoyed and withdraw their privileges, honours and rare consignment of boons, the Department of Public Instruction were ready and willing to abdicate. Naturally, the next gesture of willing homage was to guarantee the right of inspection to a body absolutely irresponsible to opinion in India, unfamiliar with Indian conditions and irresponsive to Indian demands. The public were given the cheering information that the Government will also take steps each year to render the representative of the Royal Institute of British Architects every facility for visiting the school, and satisfying himself that the standard of studies and examination is being maintained."

EFFICIENT POST-OFFICE.

If it were the question merely of some gay and social ceremonial for which the Government were advised to compromise their status and forfeit their jurisdiction and responsibility, the eager desire to act as an efficient post-office to the body of professionals out of contact with the needs and aspirations of the people would have been, possibly, considered as a restful interlude. But the inspection, or may be another inspector to be imported from abroad, thus guaranteed to an institution of professionals irresponsible to opinion and demands in India clearly involves nothing less than the freedom of Indian architects and future of Indian architecture. It will not be, speaking in language shorn of all rigmarole, the people of India or the Department of Public Instruction or the Government of Bombay that will decide the destiny of the generations of architects in India, present and coming, it will be the inspector nominated by and responsible to the body of professionals outside India. The people of India, the Government of Bombay and the Department of Public Instruction will have to carry out the mandates of their nominee.

JEALOUS PROFESSION.

For reasons, hitherto unknown, the professional architects in Bombay and the Bombay Architectural Association were, although they had an appreciative reference in the Report, again, left in the lurch by the "Committee on University Reform". The Committee were advised to regard as "unwise for the University to set up a rival professional course of its own." And, the Committee were led to believe that "the bestowal of a university degree" would not add "any value in the eyes of the profession to the qualification of the diplomate; and the profession might be jealous of any interference by the University." Who were, actually, the spokesmen, this time, of the profession? Evidently, they knew not the needs of the profession in India. For, they said, successful students of the School were "easily able to find suitable employment." However that may be, the spokesmen of the profession who appeared resentful of interference from the University failed to appear on the horizon when the nominee of the Institute in London was permitted to usurp unheard of functions and privileges. The phenomenon was inexplicable. Was it, however, just a coincidence?

(To Be Continued.)

(*Previous Articles appeared on Dec. 2, 6 and 8).

EGYPT--AND HER INDUSTRIES.

(BY K. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.)

Last month I referred to the steps taken by the Chilian Government to nationalise its insurance industry, the opposition that it had to meet from foreigners and the subsequent climbing down by the latter. More or less, a similar situation is being created in Egypt, not only in the insurance business, but in almost all the trade. On the 29th November, the following message was sent throughout India by Reuter from Cairo:—

"The British Chamber of Commerce has convened a meeting for the 25th November at Alexandria of representatives of the local European Chamber of Commerce to protest against the decree of 24th June by which Limited Companies formed in Egypt are required to have two Egyptian Directors and also to employ 25 per cent. Egyptian personnel, excluding workmen, and to open one-fourth of the capital for public subscription in Egypt. The vernacular papers express surprise at the Chamber of Commerce's action, in view of the present Anglo-Egyptian relations, and argue that participation of Egyptian capital and Nationals is likely to inspire Egyptian interests and thus stimulate the success of such companies. The vernacular papers lay stress on the necessity of absorbing young men from the Universities, Colleges, and schools, thus preventing general unemployment."

INSURANCE IN EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Times" Trade and Engineering Supplement, who appears to be a man of imagination and sympathy with the natural aspirations of the Egyptian people and their Government writes as follows to that paper in regard to the new insurance legislation that is proposed to be adopted by the Egyptian Government:—

"Early in the new Session, the position of insurance companies in this country (Egypt) will come up for discussion. The subject was referred to last session, and in the interval, the Government has been studying the matter in order to be able to present Parliament with concrete proposals for the proper regulation of insurance business in Egypt.

"At the present moment, no such control exists. There is, it is true, an obligation for all who trade in Egypt to keep books in conformity with the rules of the Mixed Courts, to which all foreigners who deal with Egyptians or with foreigners of other nationalities are amenable. But beyond that, there is not a shadow of a control, and anyone who cares can establish an insurance business and, provided he can find clients, can issue policies to any extent he pleases.

"So far as can be gathered, it is not proposed to introduce any arduous form of regulation or anything which would interfere with the internal administration of the businesses concerned or pry into their operations. The revelations would most probably take the form of a system of registration, which would carry with it the obligation to publish particulars of the general work of the institution together with some details of the particular portion transacted in Egypt, and to make a deposit with the Government. In all cases where business is done with Egyptians, the suggestion is that each company should appoint a trustee in Egypt.

LEGAL CONTROL PROPOSED.

"The great question which will, of course, concern most insurance institutions is the amount of deposit and the condition under which it is to be held. I gather that it is not intended to insist on a very heavy amount. It will be left to the company to choose in which gilt-edged securities it cares to make its deposit, and

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

The Difference.

In apologetic vein Sir Arthur Yapp declares in a letter to the British Press in reply to the Pilcher propaganda about "seditious" activities in the Indian Y. M. C. A. in Gower Street, London, that Pandit Motilal Nehru who recently lectured there made only incidental references to the Statutory Commission in his remarks. It does not matter, of course, if British Imperialism is preached in the Y. M. C. A. Lord Birkenhead can speak there about Imperial policy in relation to India. Then the Pilchers and the Howard-Burys have nothing to say. But if Indian politicians address their countrymen in an institution an agitation is set up against the Y. M. C. A. The best reply that Indians in England can make to this Tory stunt is to have nothing to do with the Y. M. C. A. unless it declares for an independent attitude in regard to its lecture programme.

Theatrical Peace Pacts.

If theatrical peace pacts arranged in secret confabulation in the room of a British representative at the League of Nations can be construed as a guarantee for real international peace, half the work of the League can be said to achieved. It will only remain for it to persuade the armed nations of the world to reduce their weapons of offence to purely police purposes and usher in an era of complete fraternity amongst mankind. In Sir Eric Drummond's room at Geneva a secret conference was held in which the Mussolini of Poland and M. Valdemaras, the Lithuanian Prime Minister, took part. "Is it peace or war you want?" asked Marshal Pilsudsi, turning round to M. Valdemaras. Little Lithuania could not but answer "Peace." "Then I have nothing more to do here," replied the Polish Dictator and walked away. Drafting peace treaties was a job for his secretaries. The Polish-Lithuanian quarrel is thus patched up, for present at least. But unless the root cause, the fear entertained by Poland's small neighbour that it will be always browbeaten by the former, owing to the support it can obtain from its ally, France, is shown by Polish political conduct to be groundless, there can be no real peace between the two nations.

Fighting Shy of Democracy

The Sub-Committee of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has shown, in its recent recommendation to the Corporation that there is no need for a further lowering of the franchise, how very averse it is to proposals which will make Municipal Government in Bombay truly democratic. At the Parel Conference held in May last under the chairmanship of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh a resolution was passed "strongly advocating the widening of the Municipal franchise so as to entitle persons paying Rs. 5 and above as rent to vote." This resolution was sent by the Corporation to its Sub-Committee for consideration and report. The Sub-Committee declares that it has given "anxious thought" to the question, refers to the Corporation's previous refusal of 1924 to entertain this eminently reasonable suggestion favourably and asks that Dr. G. V. Deshmukh be informed that the "time has not yet arrived to extend the franchise further." There is evidently a good deal of "confused thought" amongst the members of the Sub-Committee about this over-due reform. It must no longer be delayed. It is the only remedy to make the voice of the working classes felt in the Corporation. We hope at the next Municipal elections in Bombay the popular party will make this an essential point in their demands.

In A Noble Cause.

The Bombay public has an excellent opportunity of showing its practical sympathy for the noble cause of the uplift of Bhils of Panch Mahals in which Mr. A. V. Thakkar and his band of welfare workers have been engaged for the last five years. A troupe of Bhil boys and girls will present on Sunday next a variety programme consisting of dialogues and music which should attract a crowded audience. The larger the audience the greater will be the financial help given to Mr. Thakkar's self-sacrificing work. We are sure the audience will be satisfactorily large at these performances.

Notable Achievement.

The Third Anniversary Number of the "Calcutta Municipal Gazette" is an excellent production, brimful of interest alike for the variety of its contributions relating to civic topics and the illustrations with which the volume abounds. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal's article on "Civics and Civic Idealism" should make an appeal to all who are ardently interested in the progress of municipal self-government in India. His peep into India's municipal past shows how much we have lost in this domain. Of the contributions of interest to readers in other parts of India than Bengal we invite the attention of Bombay's Civic Fathers to two in particular, "Politics in the Corporation." by Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu and "Visualising Indian History" by Mr. K. P. Chattopadhyaya. Both bear abundant testimony to the vigour with which younger men in public life in Calcutta are ready to tackle its civic problems which are only an aspect of the political one.

MR. JINNAH'S CRUSHING RETORT.

COMMITTEE OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

WANTED: DECLARATION OF STATUS AND FUNCTIONS

MR. JAYAKAR'S RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar has given notice that he will move the following resolution at the next session of the Legislative Assembly:—

That this Assembly is of opinion that the Committee of this House to be elected for the purpose of working in connection with the Parliamentary Commission shall not be elected unless it is ascertained by an authoritative declaration from the Chairman of the Commission or through some other equally authoritative source that the Committee to be so appointed by this Legislature shall have in carrying on the work of the Commission an authoritative voice in (1) reviewing and supplementing the material from time to time placed before the said Commission, to be the basis of their decision,

(2) collecting, marshalling and testing, by cross-examination or other methods the oral evidence placed before that body from time to time.

(3) effectively shaping its decision at all important and formative stages.

INDIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL

MR. ACHARYA'S MOVE

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution for the appointment of a Comittee of the Legislative Assembly to draft a Swaraj Constitution for India:

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he do move His Majesty's Government in England to make an announcement recognising India's right to self-determination and this Assembly further recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he do forthwith appoint a mixed committee of four officials or nominated and twelve elected members of the House (a) for examining the Commonwealth of India Bill introduced in the House of Commons in 1925 and any other draft Swaraj Constitution or suggestion therefor that may be published by the Indian National Congress or other political organisations in India; and (b) after eliciting the opinion and advice of provincial leaders for preparing a draft constitution that will give effect to the general principles that were contained in a resolution on constitutional refroms adopted by this House in September 1925; and this Assembly recommends also that the above Committee be instructed to submit its draft to the Governor-General-in-Council and this Assembly before the next autumn session of this House.—Free Press.

GREYHOUND RACING IN ENGLAND

PICTURE OF WEMBLY STADIUM

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A huge semi-circle of gold with dogs in blue, red and green coats, with black shadows thrown behind them hurling themselves after an electric hare and surrounded by a crowd of 70,000 people plunged into dramatic darkness rising to their feet and shouting and waving programmes. This is the picture of the Wembley Stadium on the occasion of the inauguration of the Greyhound racing. What remain of the desolate buildings in the Exhibition ground are illuminated by the glare of searchlight from lamps turned on between the races. The latter are named after the parts of Empire. Once the dog overtook the hare and stopped bewildered. The South African stakes were marred by wholesale fighting.

They Greyhound Racing Association announces that agreement has been signed for the lease of the White City Stadium under which the Association can race greyhounds for a decade.—Reuter's Special.

NEW UNDERGROUND CABLE LINES

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable ship "Colonia" has left the Thames to lay two new cables between Alexandria and Port Said which will connect the new underground lines, laying between Port Said and Suez. The completed scheme will enable the "regenerator" working between London and India and further East.—Reuter's Special.

THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL MANIFESTOES DENOUNCED

"DEVIL QUOTING SCRIPTURES"

AUDACIOUS ATTEMPT OF PRESS

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the following statement exposes the the hollow contentions of those Muslims who are opposed to the boycott of the Commission on the plea of protecting communal interests. He characterises the Punjab and Bengal manifestoes as like the "Devil quoting the scriptures." "The signatories of the manifesto admit that "intercommunal strife and self-respect cannot subsist together." Men who have on their own admission lost self-respect are not entitled to speak on behalf of any decent body".

Mr. Jinnah analyses the plea advanced by these champions of communalism and conclusively proves the utter hollowness of their plea. He concludes:

"Whether you take the broad principles of national self-respect or the petty and shortsighted consideration of self-interest, the Mussalmans cannot stand to gain by accepting the present Commission. They will only go down to history as disloyal to the country at a critical juncture of its political development justly accused by other communities of having played false not only to them, but also to their own motherland."

MUSLIM LEAGUE TO MEET AT CALCUTTA

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League under the Presidency of Hakim Ajmal Khan voted by a majority in favour of Calcutta as the venue for the next session of the Muslim League. Those who were for Lahore thereupon walked out in protest challenging the legality of the proceedings. They included Minister Noon, Sir Mohammed Iqbal and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed. Later the meeting confirmed the election of Sir Mahomed Shafi as the President, H. H. the Aga Khan having declined the offer.—A. P.

MR. JINNAHS STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following manifesto to his co-religionists:—

During the course of the last week we have been presented with two manifestoes from the Punjab and the other from Bengal over the signatures of a few Mussalmans headed by Sir Abdul Kayum and Mr. Gazanavi, ex-Minister of Bengal. There is remarkable similarity in the central note that is struck in these manifestoes and the pontifical advice of the London "Times" carried out locally by "The Times of India" in Bombay. One wonders why these newspapers are so solicitous about the welfare of Mussalmans only at this juncture and have come forward to champion their cause and advise them. One may well surmise that this audacious attempt is made under the guise of friendship because there are yet people in England and India who believe that amongst Mussalmans there is a fertile soil for their manoeuvres and machinations and hence they dare attempt to exploit the Mussalmans There can be no doubt in the mind of any intelligent person that the exclusion of Indians from any real participation in the deliberations of a body whose recommendations will determine the political future of India for the next decade or more is an insult and affront that no self-respecting people ought to take laying down. Moreover the policy underlying the announcement of the Statutory Commission goes to expostulate India's incapacity for Responsible Government. The procedure indicated to associate the Committees of Legislatures, Provincial and Central, is a camouflage. The recommendations of the Commission once made behind our back after their inquity and investigations which they consider necessary will stand and the proposed committee of Central Legislature will have no scope to modify the recommendations substantially by means of their "criticisms and objection."

DEVIL QUOTING SCRIPTURE.

The signatories of Manifestoes admit that "inter-communal strife and self-respect cannot subsist together." Men who have on their own admission lost self-respect are not entitled to speak on behalf of any decent body. Further they say, they refuse to "play the part of hireling shepherds." This is like the Devil quoting Scriptures. It is just as well that this advice comes from those who have spent a great part of their lives round about the Secretariat seeking official favours. These two manifestoes are obviously a put up job and I feel confident that Mussalmans will not be influenced by such claptrap, although Mr. Gazanavi may repeat history by following Mir Jaffar. I appeal to the Mussalmans to stand united and depend upon their own merits and inherent strength and not lay themselves open to be auctioned to the highest bidder as the signatories of these manifestoes suggest. As far as our interests and our rights are concerned if the seventy millions of Mussalmans are united and stand together I venture to say that neither the Hindus nor the British Government can dare to defy or encroach upon their legitimate claims as the people of the country.

CLAIMS OF MUSLIMS.

I have always said that in any scheme of constitution that may be framed or adapted the fair and just claims of the Mussalmans and their interests should be adequately safeguarded and secured. The community as a minor community is entitled to stand by their policy; but I am also convinced that Mussalmans will not be able to keep what they obtain by favours either from the British or from the Hindus except what they will secure by means of their own inherent strength and merited by the justice of their cause. The Commission can do nothing for the Mussalmans alone. Attempts will be made to beguile and seduce the Mussalmans from the only honourable course open to them by suggestions that Mussalmans stand to benefit if they present their case before the Commission in the absence of their Hindu brothers. But in this case I can assure my community that they will not get even the proverbial 30 pieces of silver which Judas got for betraying Christ. Let us see what the Commission can do.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Muslim opinion is at present very much agitated on the question of music before mosques and cow-slaughter. But it cannot be too often repeated that Government can never in these matters give an "ex parte" decision. The British Government whenever approached by one side or other to legislate on these questions have always taken shelter behind the immutable doctrine of religious neutrality. And hence unless Hindus and Mussalmans agree to any compromise no Statutory Commission can come to the rescue of the Mussalmans beyond securing complete religious freedom to the followers of the various faiths subject to the fundamental laws of the country. There is a large bulk of Moslem opinion which deems communal representation as the very bedrock of any constitution that might be framed for India and there are some Mussalmans who are apprehensive as to the result of their absentation from the work of co-operation with the Commission. British Government has given a solemn pledge to the Mussalmans of India that so long as they desire separate electorates Government will not be party to depriving them of what they consider to be their cherished rights. The pledge was first given by Lord Morley and Lord Minto; it was repeated by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford and has been further emphaised by the present Government. Even the present Government would not be capable of going back upon Britain's plighted troth in order to punish the Mussalmans for daring resent a policy which is calculated to humiliate India and, further, to please whom will they do this?

RECRUITMENT TO SERVICES.

The Hindus have already declared that they will have nothing to do with the Commission. There are large numbers of Mussalmans who are anxious to secure for their co-religionists a fair and adequate share in the services of their country and they feel that the announcement of the Commission is a good opportunity to press their claim. In the first place it is most unlikely that the Statutory Commission will deal with the question of the services. Even if it does it is unthinkable that it can make any recommendations which are purely in the interest and to the advantage of the Mussalmans. They might at most recommend further Indianisation of the services. As to what share the Mussalmans should get in this increased quota given to Indians is a matter that the Commission cannot possibly decide. It is well-known that the recruitment is regulated now by the Public Service Commission and varied Government Departments.

CONSEQUENCES OF CO-OPERATION

Therefore whether you take the broad principle of national self-respect or the petty and shortsighted consideration of self-interest, the Mussalmans cannot stand to gain by accepting the present Commission. They will only go down to history as disloyal to their country at a critical juncture of its political development justly accused by other communities of having played false not only to them but also to their own Motherland. I am confident that my community will not adopt any such course or go astray, however much interested persons may press them to do so."—A. P.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS FOR BOYCOTT.

AN INFLUENTIAL MANIFESTO.

REPLY TO LYING PROPAGANDA.

We are asked to publish the folowing:—

We, the undersigned Mussalmans of Bombay hereby emphatically and unequivocally endorse the All-India Manifesto issued under the signature of Mr. M. A. Jinnah and others. We have deemed it necessary to issue this statement in view of what has been wrongly stated in certain quarters, that the Mussalmans of Bombay will co-operate with the Statutory Commission as at present constituted We are of opinion that the Commission, as announced, is unacceptable, and as self-respecting men, we cannot possibly have anything to do with it

Vazirally Bandeally, elected Member, Municipal Corporation; Hoosenbhoy A. Laljee. J. Janai, Elected Member. Municipal Corporation; Haji Ibrahim Jitekar, M.L.C.; M. M. H. J. Chotani, Elected Member, Municipal Corporation; A. R. Dimtimker, Member, Municipal Corporation. Haji Esa Haji Usman, Elected Member, Municipal Corporation; Dostmohamed G. Khairaz, Elected Member, Municipal Corporation; A. J. Tamai, Elected Member, Municipal Corporation. Jafferbhoy A. Lalljee. Elected Member, Municipal Corporation. Dr. Rajabali Visram Pate, J. P., M.D., F.C.P.S.; Seth Moobobhai Jivraj; Dr. Goolamhusein V. Patel, L.M.&S.; Seth Dawoodbhai Haji Nasur; Seth Sheriffbhai Haseem; Seth Kasum Ahmed Barwaria; Seth Abdul Kader Omerbhai Sheth Ahmed Haji Mohamed Kadwani Sheth Abdul Rehman Haji Yacoob; Sheth Haji Fatehmed Juma; Sheth Dada Mohamed Maklai; Sheth Jahanmohamed Haji Esmail Pate; Sheth Haji Mohamed Haji Suleman Patel; Sheth Mohamed Hussein Hasanbhai; Sheth Alimohamed Abdul karim; Sheth Haji Ibrahim Giga Sheth Umer Dossa; Sheth Umer Rehman; Ibrahim Haji Musa; Moulvi Abdal Raoof; Sheth Ahmed Hasum; Seth Abdul Rehman Abba, Sheth Atba Umer; Sheth Valimohamed Dawood; Sheth Ahmed Kasam Jani; Sheth Mohamed Haji Salemohamed; Sheth Abba Umer Mohamed; Sheth Gulamhusein Ibrahim; Sheth Kanmohamed Rehimtula; Sheth Fidahuscin Abdulhuscin; Sheth Salehbhai Mohamedbhai.

MADRAS MUSLIMS FOLLOW SUIT.

DEMAND A COMPLETE BOYCOTT

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

Boycott of the Simon Commission followed by joint action on the part of Hindus and Moslems was favoured by the Madras Provincial Muslim League at its annual meeting this afternoon when on the motion of Moulana Yakub Hasan the following resolution was adopted by a large majority:—

"This League resents the affront given to India by omitting to include Indians in the Statutory Commission thus denying India the legitimate right even to participate in the making of a constitution for the future Government of India. It calls upon Indian Moslems to have nothing to do with the work of the Commission. In the opinion of this League it is very necessary that a constitution should be prepared jointly by the Congress and the Moslem League and presented to the British Parliament for adoption."

The meeting also passed resolutions condemning the Moplah Andamans Colonisation Scheme, urging adequate representation of Moslems in the public services, and demanding of Government to declare Madras an additional port for embarkation of Haj pilgrims.

Jamal Mahomed, Vice-President of the League, presided over the meeting.—A. P.

H. M. KING AMANULLAH KHAN

SPLENDID RECEPTION AT CHAMAN

TOUCHING FAREWELL SCENES AT SPIN BALDAK FORT

AFGHANS RUN THREE MILES AFTER KING'S CAR

QUETTA, Dec. 10.

When the King of Afghanistan left Spin Baldak Fort for Chaman, his subjects gave him a remarkable farewell. The King picked out a Malik and an ordinary soldier and a cultivator from the crowd and embraced and kissed them saying respectively, "This is my farewell to the tribal leaders, to the army and to the peasants."

On reaching the border, hundreds local Afghan subjects rushed towards his car surrounding it and running some three miles alongside to Chaman Had the weather been fairer, there would have been 27 aeroplanes at Chaman but the clouds, lying low over Khojak Pass, prevented their arrival from Quetta. The anxiety of the Afghan officials to meet Sir Charles Harrington of Chanak fame indicated the close connection between the Near East of Islam and the borders of India The skilful interweaving of civil and military co-operation existing between the two in Baluchistan and the special position given throughout to Afghan flags were very noticeable.

QUEEN LEARNING FRENCH.

The King who is of medium height and of sturdy build, looks extremely healthy. He has a strong face with a black moustache. He is 37 and a keen sportsman. He speaks Turkish and French. The Queen who will remain veiled in India also wears European dresses. Aged about 30 she rides and shoots well. She is learning French.

Their Majesties shot 20 deer on their journey from Kabul. Their Majesties have two boys one of whom, aged 7, travels with them, and four girls.

INTEREST IN TRAIN AND ENGINE.

On the journey down from Chaman the King alighted at several stations and conversed with throngs of people who gathered at each halting place. He took great interest in the train, made a careful inspection of the engine and examined the railway stations. On arrival at Quetta where huge crowds had assembled the King inspected the Guard of Honour of the 1/5 Punjabis at the Railway Station. He thanked Col. St John and Sir Charles Harrington for accompanying him, expressed keen pleasure at the comfortable journey and the honours paid him and left for Karachi.—A P.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS.

AFGHAN KING'S REPLY TO KING GEORGE AND VICEROY.

SIBI, Dec. 10.

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan has telegraphed to the King-Emperor George: "I received with great pleasure Your Majesty's welcome telegram which was full of sincere sentiments. I thank Your Majesty for your hearty wishes in respect of my journey and the friendly reception of your Government. I shall be pleased to meet Your Majesty in your Capital. I am sure that this visit will have happiest result for the future relations of our two countries."

The Afghan King has telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy:—"I sincerely thank Your Excellency for your friendly telegram regarding my arrival and sojourn in India."—A.P.

ADDRESS TO AFGHAN QUEEN

BOMBAY LADIES' DECISION

A very large and representative meeting of the women of Bombay was held on Saturday morning at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana to consider the presentation of an Adress to Her Majesty the Queen of Afghanistan.

On the motion of her Highness Lady Aga Khan seconded by Mrs. Manecklal Premchand, Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Sr.) was voted to the chair.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu moved the resolution for the adoption of the draft Address to be presented to Her Majesty the Queen of Afgdanistan. Lady Petit seconded the resolution which was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then appointed a Committee of the following ladies to make all necessary arrangements in connection with the presentation of the Address.

H. H. Lady Aga Khan, Lady Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Lady Hidayatullah, Lady Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Begum of Janjira, Mrs. Sheffy C. Tayabji, Mrs. Dhedashti, Lady Purushattamdas Thakurdas, Lady Chunilal Mehta, Mrs. Madgavkar, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Kikabai Premchand, Mrs. Sirur, Lady Petit, Miss Ratan Tata, Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Sr.), Lady Pherozeshah Mehta, Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, Lady Marten, Lady Fawcett, Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. A. J. Reymond and Mrs. Hotson.

KING AMANULLAH AND INDIAN LABOUR

MR. GINWALA'S PROTEST AGAINST POLITICAL DEPARTMENT'S INTERFERENCE

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I send you herewith the copy of correspondence passed between me and the Afghan Consul and the Chief Secretary to Government for your publication, on the subject of giving an address to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan. What I can not understand is as to why a free hand in arranging the engagements for His Majesty the King should not be given to his representative, the Afghan Consul and that all the arrangements for the reception of His Majesty should be kept in the hands of the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

From,

5th December 1927.

F. J. GINWALA Esqr., M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., President, Provincial Congress Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay.

To,

The Afghan Consul, His Majesty Amir's Bungalow, 44, Walkeshwar, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the organised Trade Unions of Bombay and Provincal Committee of the Trade Union Congress on behalf of all the Bombay Labour Unions, propose to give a cordial welcome to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, on his arrival in Bombay. I shall thank you to communicate this matter to His Majesty through the Consul-General, who is now at Quetta, if necessary by telegram and to let me know whether His Majesty will accept the said address. As there is very little time left to make the necessary arrangements, I have to request you to be good enough to pay your immediate attention to this matter.

I have the hoour etc.

(Sd.) F. J. Ginwala.

President, Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress.

5th December 1927.

From,

F. G. Ginwala Esqr., M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. Leader of the Bombay Council Labour Party, Bombay.

To,

The Afghan Consul, His Majesty Amir's Bunglow, 44, Walkeshwar, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Bombay Council Labour Party of which I am the leader, intends to join the Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress in the welcome address which they propose to give to His Majesty The Amir of Afghanistan, when he arrives in Bombay shortly.

I shall, therefore, feel much obliged if you will kindly ascertain from the Afghan Consul-General at Quetta, whether His Majesty will accept the said address. As the matter is an urgent one and as there is very little time left to make the arrangements, I have to request you to expedite the matter early.

I have the honour etc.

(Sd.) F. J. Ginwala.

Leader of the Bombay Council Labour Party.

6th December 1927.

From,

F. G. Ginwala Esqr., M.A., LL.B., M.L.C. President, Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Bombay.

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, Secretariat.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the organised Trade Unions of Bombay and the Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress on behalf of the Labour Unions in the Presidency propose to give a cordial welcome address to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, on his arrival in Bombay. Since you have arranged the appropriate time for the addresses which are to be given

(Continued on page 9.)

REVIVAL OF ANCIENT TRADITION

IMPORTANCE OF SCOUT MOVEMENT

PREVENTIVE AND SOLVENT OF COMMUNAL JEALOUSIES

SPECTACULAR RALLY AT ALL-INDIA JAMBOREE

The biggest and the most magnificent of its kind! That even is rather a feeble expression that one can use while attempting to describe the most spectacular All-India Scout Jamboree which was held at the Bombay Race-Course on Sunday afternoon. His Excellency Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India and the Chief Scout for India and Burma presiding. Scouts had assembled in their thousands to partake in the supreme gaiety of the occasion. From Bombay Presidency alone as many as 8,000 scouts out of a total of nearly 18,000 had flocked on the race course to swell the Jamboree. Almost all the provinces of India and not a few Indian States had subscribed their quotas towards the mighty display that was witnessed yesterday. At an approximate estimate, no less than 11,000 scouts had congregated for the historic Jamboree which was thoroughly representative and had a complete all-India character.

DISPLAY OF COLOURS.

On the occasion of the Jamboree, the spacious maidan surrounded by the race-course had put on a very spectacular appearance. It was, indeed, a most splendid display of colours in the literal score of the expression. Huge contingents of Scouts and crowds of enthusiastic spectators were rolling on to the race-course since early afternoon and by the time His Excellency, the Viceroy, arrived the maidan and the gallery stands were densely packed. What pleased the eye most was the diversity of colours in the uniformity of uniforms. Scouts were dressed in their smart-looking "khaki" suits and most of them had green turbans on their heads, a commonly accepted uniform for scouts in India. However, there was a considerable variety and instead of detracting from the decorum, it lent an enchanting view to the eyes of the spectators. Flags and bunnings could be counted in thousands and they were in all possible colours. Green, red, orange, yellow and white were, of course, in prominence and they were really a sight to see. Everp different troop of scouts had its own distinctive colours for its flags and buntings. On a gala occasion of this kind nobody could have expected the scouts to appear in the march without their badges of distinction and merit medals tastefully displayed on their arms and breasts. Every troop besides, had its own band played by the scouts. The race-course maidan was all life and animation and a real "Scout spirit" permeated the huge concourse of youthful humanity that had congregated on it.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Visitors were allowed to the gallery stands on payment of fees ranging between eight annas and two rupees. The distinguished visitors and scouts were accommodated in the open maidan. In the midst of the maidan a special dais was erected, on which was put up the apparatus for loud speakers. The dais was very gorgeously decorated in red colour. The feature of the occasion was the arrangement of loud speakers. They numbered eight in all and pointed to all directions so that the huge gathering could distinctly hear the speeches delivered from the dais. On the north side of the maidan a big mast was erected on which the Union Jack was kept flying during the presence of His Excellency, the Viceroy. Troops of scouts and rovers were standing in regular lines under perfect discipline. Baj-rang, Balavir Sena and Bhil-Seva-Mandal from Dohad, Panch Mahals, were standing in front of the whole army. This was perhaps the best illustration of the "Scout Spirit" which did not fail to impress itself on the minds of spectators.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Following among others were to be seen among the distinguished visitors.

Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Provincial Commissioner of Scouts, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatullah, Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Narotam Morarji, Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Sir and Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Justice Patkar, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Sir Leslie Hudson, Commander Beste of "Dufferin," Sir Manmohandas Ramjee, Dr. Batlivala, Sir Reginald Spence, Hon. Mr. Ratansey Morarji, and several Princes of States in the Bombay Presidency.

Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Chunilal and Mr. Narotam Morarji were dressed in scout uniform. It was really a striking spectacle to see Dr. Annie Besant in a khaki-coloured sari and with a green turban covering her gray hair. Age and youth went so marvellously blended together in the big demonstration that it was difficult to say which was more active and buoyant.

RECEPTION TO GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay and the Chief Scout of the Presidency, arrived at the race-course at 4-15 p.m. and was given a rousing ovation by the troops. His Excellency was also dressed in Scouts' uniform and looked particularly active. The Chief Scout was given a military salute by the heads of the important scout troops.

VICEROY SALUTED.

Exactly at 4-30 p.m., His Excellency Lord Irwin, the Viceroy and the Chief Scout for India and Burma, arrived at the race-course and was received at the entrance with full ceremony by His Excellency, the Governor, the Provincial Commissioner, Dr. Annie Besant and several other distinguished scouts. Lord Irwin was the recipient of a magnificent reception, all visitors and scouts standing to do him honour. His Excellency's arrival was signalised by the raisng of the Union Jack on the main mast and the playing of national anthem by bands. Sir Chunilal Mehta then introduced to His Excellency the distinguished scouts and visitors who were standing in a row. After this was over the front troops sang the "Bande-Mataram" and then His Excellency was escorted to his seat.

GRAND MARCH.

Then followed the "Grand March" of the scouts' army past His Excellency who was standing near the main flag in the company of the Governor and the Provincial Commissioner. The scouts saluted His Excellency while marching and His Excellency used to return the salut eevery time by raising his hat. The music which the troops played was extremely pleasing because of its variety. Troops after troops marched before His Excellency with perfect discipline and due decorum worthy of the memorable occasion. The Grand March lasted for full forty minutes and was very much appreciated by the spectators. Following was the order of the prominent troops.

Calcutta, Baluchistan, Delhi, Madras, Aundh, Hyderabad, Baroda, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Indore, Ichal Karanji, Jeypore, Jodhpur, Jath, Kisangara, Kolhapur, Sangli, Porebunder, G. I. P. Railway, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Western India States' Agency, Poona, Palitana, Karachi, Sind, Hyderabad (Deccan), Ajmere, Surat, Mysore, Bijapur, Dharwar, Ceylon and Bombay.

IMPOSING RALLY.

The grand march being over His Excellency, the Viceroy proceeded to the dais from which the speeches had to be delivered. The moment His Excellency was on the dais, the Scout Masters gave orders for a rally and in less than five minutes 11,000 scouts rallied together on three sides of the dais.

The Provincial Commissioner then rose to welcome His Excellency.

SIR CHUNILAL'S SPEECH

I deem it a great privilege to be able to extend a most cordial welcome to Your Excellency on behalf of the Scouts from all parts of India who have foregathered here on this occasion the like of which, I believe, has not been witnessed so far.

Our last big Rally convened at Poona in 1923 to bid farewell to the then Chief Scout for Bombay, Lord Lloyd, was attended by about 2,000 boys. When it was decided about a year ago to hold a Jamboree on a big scale this year in this City, it was originally conceived as a Provincial affair; but requests came in for attendance from other parts of India; and the numbers grew and grew till latterly we have had to refuse to include any new troops. Every district in this Presidency from Jacobabad to Kanara has sent its boys. Every Province in India is represented; and almost all Indian States who have organised troops in their dominions have sent their adequate quota. Both Burma and Ceylon has been good enough to send their contingent of boy-scouts till the total number has now gone well beyond 11,000. From Kashmir and Patiala in the North to Ceylon and Trivandrum in the South, from Baluchistan and Porbunder in the West to Assam, Mysore and Burma in the East, boys have readily come in, in spite of the vast distances and although the time fixed does not coincide with any holiday period, and in spite of the fact that no special Railway concessions were available this year as was the case, for example, in Madras last year. When we consider that these numbers have been attained without propaganda or advertisement, I think I may claim for this Jamboree an all-India character; and certainly the unexpected fortunate coincidence that the Chief Scout for India and Burma is here to open it has stamped it as an all-India Jamboree in a very real sense. (Applause).

FLOWER OF COUNTRY'S YOUTH.

This is a unique gathering; for it is doubtful whether at any other time the flower of youth in this country has assembled together at one place, as it were on the level, the sons of the rich and the poor and the lowly-born and the aboriginal alike, living a common life, doing their job with their own hands and communing round the Camp Fire without distinction of race, colour, religion or caste. I feel sure that they will derive added inspiration from Your Excellency's presence and your words this evening.

There is one special feature to which I should like to draw attention. Perhaps one of the surest proofs of the value of this movement is its gradual penetration into all parts of the civilised world. In this Presidency the movement has spread, I am happy to say, from Cities into the interior of the mofussil. Out of the 8,000 boys belonging to this Presidency, that are here this evening, no less than 3,000 come from distant villages, some of them 50 miles away from a Railway station, as keen as any of their urban brethren. I am glad to have been able to give them this opportunity of visiting this beautiful City, of admiring its greatness and its busy life and of exchanging with their town-bred brothern their scout experiences and displays and sharing their Camp Fire Joys.

PROGRESS MADE HITHERTO.

The progress in Scouting has shown remarkable rapidity in this Presidency. In 1921 we started with 346 Scouts, 129 Cubs and only 4 local Associations. They now stand at Scouts, 18,289, 3,390 Cubs and as many as 77 local Associations. Mere numbers however, are not the only consideration. Much depends upon the personality of the Scout Master. We have tried to keep ever before our eyes the dominating necessity of inculcating the true "Scout Spirit." I trust that this short but intensive association with the best scouts from other Provinces will encourage and deepen the true spirit.

To you, Sir, as Ex-President of the Board of Education, it is unnecessary to speak of this movement as an educational force capable of giving life impulses impossible of attainment in the class room or by the school-book. Its great value lies in the training of character by the direct method, through personal contact with each boy and by example rather than by precept. Nowhere is this need more felt than in this country in the present state of our education. In days of yore, in the glorious past of this ancient land, our wise men had decided that the first quarter of a man's life should be devoted exclusively to education and to strict chastity. That education had to be imbibed in class contact with the beauties of nature at the hands of a Guru who personally attended to the needs and tendencies of each boy, taught him the dignity of labour and of service and brought out the best in the boy's character. The splendid tradition is in several respects revived in Scouting.

BENEFITS OF SCOUTING.

There are two directions, in the special circumstances of this country, in which scouting makes to me a strong appeal. While emphasising personal initiative, it teaches boys through the system of patrol leadership, from their very early days, order obedience and discipline and encourages in the patrol leader the qualities of organisation and leadership. All these are equally required for useful citizenship. By training boys together in a common mould, and I hope with common ideals, I trust that in time this great brotherhoood will be a most potent instrument in breaking down the barriers of caste and creed and will serve as the preventive and the solvent for a communal jealousies. If this ideal is in some measure realised in this sub-continent, as it has been called, India will have a solid contribution to make to the Junior League of Nations in achieving the high object of world Brotherhood. It is my hope that the experience gained by the boys and by others connected with boy work on this occasion will stand them in good stead during the International and the Far East Jamborees of 1929 and 1930.

11,000 BOYS GATHERING.

The work of accommodating and looking after the comfort of over 11,000 boys in a City like Bombay has, I need hardly say, not been as easy task. During the period of their stay, besides Scout work, we have attempted to provide opportunities for harbour excursions and sight-seeing in the City; and partaking in the grand function to welcome His Majesty the King of Afghanistan will enable them to gain that international touch which it is the privilege of this movement to foster. Satisfactory arrangements have only been possible by the unstinted assistance of public bodies, committees and individuals who have given unsparingly their time and their energies for this big venture. I wish to offer them my most cordial thanks and I hope they will accept this as sincere acknowledgment. Where all have worked splendidly, it would be invidious to mention any names; but I think all the workers would like me to mention the name of our Provincial Secretary, Mr. Venkateswaran, on whose shoulders the main burden has naturally fallen. (Applause).

Before requesting Your Excellency to address the boys who are very anxious to hear you I will read out some important messages. May I assure you that we shall long cherish memories of this happy occasion. (Loud and continued applause).

After his speech was over, Sir Chunilal read out the messages which he had received from several distinguished scouts who could not be present at the function.

Amidst tumultuous applause, the Viceroy began:—

VICEROY'S SPEECH

Brother Scouts,—It gives me great pleasure to be among you all to-day and to take part, as Chief Scout for India and Burma, in this Jamboree, which I believe is one of the biggest that has ever taken place in India.

I have been much struck by the growth of Scouting in India ever since I became your Chief Scout. This year's Census, which has just been completed, shows a total of over 108,000 Scouters and Scouts in India and Burma, an increase of nearly 28,000 in one year. In the previous pear the increase was almost as great, so you may all feel certain that you are taking part in a movement which has a great future before it. And as numbers have grown, so has efficiency.

I have inspected bodies of Scouts all over India, and have always been impressed by their smartness and keenness, and I am very pleased to see the fine and efficient turn-out here to-day. But this Jamboree has a special significance. As Sir Chunilal Mehta has said Scouts from all the four corners of India have gathered together here, of many different races and creeds. And this gathering is therefore significant as a symbol of the brotherhood of Scouts all over India,—a brotherhood which, as Sir Chunilal Mehta has well said, revives the best traditions of the old teaching of India. And as Scouts are brothers all over India, so are they brothers all over the British Empire.

Many of you, I have no doubt, are now seeing Bombay for the first time. You will carry back to your homes a wonderful picture of a great city, a great harbour, of crowded streets and shipping from all over the world. But another impression which I hope you will carry away from this Jamboree is an increased realisation of the brotherhood of all Scouts. A Scout is a Scout all the world over; anything you do as Scouts in your own particular troop or association affects the credit of Scouts all over India.

That is one thing you should take away from this Jamboree with you. Another, I hope, is the determination to remember and adapt anything you have learnt from other Scouts whom you have met here. I have no doubt each troop has been comparing itself with its neighbours, thinking that in such and such a way its own turn out is the best. That is as it should be; pride in yourself is the basis of all self-respect. But this does not mean that you have nothing to learn from others, and I feel sure that one result of this Jamboree will be an increase of efficiency in Scouting far outside the limits of Bombay itself.

Before I say good-bye, I wish to express my gratitude to your Provincial Chief Scout, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, for allowing me the privilege of opening this Jamboree to-day. I know well how much Scouting in Bombay owes to Sir Leslie Wilson, and how fortunate you are in having a Chief Scout who himself is both a boy and a Scout at heart. I must thank you too Sir Chunilal Mehta, and Mr. Venkateswaran and your lieutenants for all the trouble you have taken to make this great gathering a success.

Brother Scouts I wish you all bood-bye and good luck, and all success both now and throughout your lives.

With the playing of National Anthem, the Jamboree dispersed.

VICEROY'S ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

Exactly at 7-45 on Sunday morning Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin arrived in Bombay by a Special train from Nadiad. There were on the platform to receive the Viceroy, Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, Mr. G. A. Thomas, Collector of Bombay, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, Mr. G. A. Martin, Chief Secretary to Government and several others. From the Victoria Terminus, Their Excellencies motored straight to the Government House.

Shortly after their arrival in the Government House Lord and Lady Irwin attended the divine service at the All-Saints' Church, Malabar Hill—this being their first function during this visit to Bombay.

CORBU, THE PILOT KILLED

"BLUE BIRD" CRASHES

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Paris.—Corbu one of the pilots of the "Blue Bird", which made unsuccessful attempt to cross the Atlantic was testing the machine when it crashed near Lebourget. Corbu was killed.—Reuter.

DETERMINING INDIA'S POLITICAL DESTINY

BRITAIN'S RIGHT REPUDIATED

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITY

DELHI PUBLIC CONDEMN COMMISSION AND DECLARE TOTAL BOYCOTT

(Delayed in Transmission.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

Considerable interest is attached to the public meeting held in the Queen's Garden this evening under the presidency of Dr. Ansari who is the President-elect of the Madras Congress. The interest roused was due to the affair of a recent challenge and counter-challenge between Maulana Mohammed Ali and Maulana Hasan Nizami on addressing a meeting on the subject of the boycott and taking the verdict of the meeting.

Dr. Ansari in opening the proceedings declared that his main quarrel against the Viceroy's announcement and the Parliament debate was the denial of India's right of self-determination. The British Government had also entirely ignored the demand of the Indian National Congress for a Round Table Conference. Lord Birkenhead had enunciated the proposition that those who possessed might could alone decide the destiny of India. The Parliamentary debate had disillusioned them regarding the attitude of Labour and even Mr. Lansbury had gone over to the other side. But, added Dr Ansari, "good cometh out of evil," as this action of the Conservative Government had given them a platform to unite and thereby hasten the march towards Swaraj.

INDIANS FOR TOTAL BOYCOTT.

Maulana Mohammed Ali moved a resolution declaring that this meeting of persons belonging to all creeds and political shades of opinion declared itself for a total boycott of the Simon Commission by Indians at all stages because Indians did not acknowledge the right of any other nation to determine to destiny of India. Moulana Mohammed Ali said that even if the Commission consisted of 7 Indians, it would not be acceptable because, besides the probability of the selection of reactionary Indians, it would deny them the right of self-determination. Lord Birkenhead's jury might be intelligent, but it would be as ignorant as the Parliament was of Indian affairs and would, therefore, be a prejudiced jury. But whatever, the nature of the jury his quarrel was really against the Parliament setting itself up as a judge. He considered the announcement as a great act of friendship for, in the words of Mr. Moore, it was, it seemed ordained by God that the British should provide a constant irritant to Indian Nationalism.

PREPARED TO GO TO JAIL.

He admitted that a mutual settlement of Hindu-Muslim quarrels was difficult but their settlement by Indians themselves was the only solution. They wanted Britain to follow the case of South Africa and tell India to produce a constitution by mutual settlement which Parliament would accept without any alteration.

(A voice: "Why then have you come in Arab dress.")

Mohammed Ali: "My heart is Indian and I am prepared to go to jail for my country (applause). Leave alone these petty prejudices."

Mrohammed Ali continuing remarked that the judge (Parliament) had already written the judgment and the jury was sent only to prepare a file to fit in with the judgment. The number of bye-elections which lost Conservative seats made them expedite the Commission lest their successors granted India more.

NON-CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

Professor Indra said that the Commission would concede nothing substantial but would merely reshape the constitution and provide an occasion for another decade of quarrels. Non-Co-operation, on the other hand, could alone influence the character of the Simon report. (Applause).

Mr. Asaf Ali said if they concede the fundamental basis of British Rule they should accept the Parliamentary Commission. That was the Government's view and the Comission was coming finally to confirm their slavery.

(A voice: You failed at the Simla Unity Conference."

Mr. Asaf Ali: Yes if Government failed to settle our differences in 50 years we cannot settle them in two days.

Deshbandhu Gupta said that the depth of public feeling should be measured by the fact that Dr. Sapru who was a member of the Government which imprisoned Mahatma Gandhi, and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer were loudest in their voice of Jehad against the Commission.

Lala Shankarlal declared that no voice had been raised against the resolution at the meeting though it had been announced through the posters.

One Amir Mirza Sahib a Khilafatist, thereupon came forward and declared that the leaders were leading to communal fights and their body politics was suffering from consumption and the Government feel that they would not be able to digest Swaraj if granted.

WELCOME COMMISSION WITH HARTAL.

Lala Shankarlal resuming declared that this was an unique opportunity ogered to the country to unite. He repeated his challenge that not a single man had opposed the resolution. Delhi had honour of providing the President for this year's National Congress and Dr. Ansari was going forth with the banner of unity. Let Delhi give the lead to the whole of India and welcome the Commissioners by hartal.

Dr. Shastri declared that in pursuance of the principle of self-determination they must force the hands of their leaders to draw up a constitution for the country.

JAMIATUL-ULEMA AND COMMISSION.

Maulana Mohammed Osman referred to the meeting of the Jamiatul Ulema in Peshawar and Moulana Mohammed Ali explained that the Jamiatul-Ulema had passed a resolution moved by him and seconded by Mr. Hasrat Mohani which affirmed the principle of self-determination and voted for the total boycott of the Statutory Commission but added that in case such evidence was recorded by the Commission as prejudiced a Muslim case the various Muslim organisations should then reconsider the situation.

PUNDIT MOTILAL—ZAGHLUL PASHA OF INDIA.

Dr. Ansari again invited any one who might wish to oppose the resolution to address the meeting and as none was forthcoming he put the resolution to vote and declared it carried without dissent. Dr. Ansari asked them to remember that the passing of this resolution imposed on them a heavy responsibility which they must discharge when he approached them for an effective boycott. Zazhlul Pasha of India (Pundit Motilal was watching the British game of chess in London and had told them that decisions had already been taken and the Comission was merely to prepare a file for the purpose.—A. P.

LLOYD GEORGE THE JOURNALIST

JOINS NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Mr. Lloyd George has joined the National Union of Journalists.—Reuter's Special.

HASAN NIZAMI HOLDS SEPARATE MEETING

CONGRESS AND BOYCOTT CONDEMNED

While this meeting was being held in the Queen's Garden, Mr. Hasan Nizami was addressing a meeting in the Faterpuri Mosque where a resolution was passed to the effect that the Musalmans of Delhi should not boycott the Statutory Commission, but render facilities to the Commission and place the Moslem demands and views before the Commission. A number of speakers took part and strongly criticised the activities of the Congress and other organations which favoured the boycott. Khwaja Hasan Nizami who was the principal speaker recalled the early days of the Non-Co-operation movement and declared that the Moslems had done great disservice to their community by making common cause with the Hindus. Hindus had always been exploiting them and although the Hindus were raising the cry of boycott in India their leaders had not failed to plead for special rights of Hindus even in London. There could be no unity worth the name between Hindus and Musalmans. They would be committing a great blunder if they did not place their grievances and special privileges to which they were entitled as a minority community before the Simon Commission.—A.P.

JAFAR PASHA IN LONDON

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Jafar Pasha has returned to London and will put the nishing touches to the Anglo-Iraq negotiations.—Reuter.

EXPLOITATION OF INDIA.

BRITISH LABOUR HELPING BRITISH CAPITALISTS

PT. MOTILAL'S LETTER TO LABOUR M. P. 'S.

The following letter was addressed to all Labour Members of Parliament by the Pandit Motilal Nehru, Leader of the Congress Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly:—

Kensington Palace Mansions, S.W.
23rd Nov. 1927.

Dear Sir,

I have received the following telegram from the President and General Secretary of the Indian National Congress:—

"All Party leaders declare boycott Commission rejecting proposals and improvements in reference to Select Committees procedure. Gandhi agrees, please induce Labour withdraw from Commission and not support compromise proposals."

I have communicated this message to the Chairman of the Labour Party, and I take the liberty of sending it to you also. You have, no doubt, realised that the proposed Statutory Commission has met with the fiercest opposition in India, not only from those who are usually considered advanced politicians but also from the Moderate groups and from the All-India T.U.C. Indians do not expect much from the present Conservative Government, but after the recent declarations of Labour in regard to India, promising full support to the Indian cause, it has come as a great surprise that the Labour Party should officially co-operate with a Commission of this kind. It is manifest that this commission is an insult to India, and can only widen the breach that already exists between England and India. Indians realise that they are not likely to gain their freedom as a gift from outside, and that they will have to work it out for themselves. They had hoped, however, after the resolution of the Labour Party Conference wherein "the right of the Indian people to full self-government and self-determination and of India becoming at the earliest possible moment an equal partner in the British Commonwealth", was recognised, that Labour would at least not associate itself again with an offensively retrograde policy in India. Recent developments, however, appear to point to the conclusion that where India is concerned, official policy of Labour does not differ in any way from that of the Conservative Party.

LABOUR'S IMPERIALIST POLICY.

You will, no doubt, remember that India is still suffering from the operation of the Bengal Ordinance, which was introduced when the Labour Party was in office, under which large numbers of our best workers are kept in prison without any charge or trial. This policy still finds support from official leaders of the Labour Party. How far this policy, as well as Labour's Imperialist outlook in India, can be justified by the Socialist creed of the Labour Party it is not for me to point out; but I would like to draw your attention to the inevitable consequence of this policy. Those are: a complete breach between everything that is progressive in India and the progressive movement in England. India's fight for freedom, I need hardly say, is not going to be given up because something is done or not done in England. It will take on a different turn, a turn which, unhappily, is bound to result in increasing bitterness between the peoples of India and England. Those of us who desire co-operation between the two peoples, must regret this, and it is in the hope that you so desire that I am addressing this to you.

The present domination of India, means the exploitation of India by British capitalists and this exploitation results in the lowering of the standards of Labour in England. The interests of the labouring classes of India and England in regard to this matter are identical; their professed principles are the same. Yet we find the curious fact that Labour representatives in England are not only prepared to forget their principles when India is to be considered, but are actually prepared to help in the perpetuation of this domination and exploitation, thereby injuring India and indirectly, even the British workers.

It is believed in certain quarters that the acceleration of the Statutory Commission in the manner in which it is being brought about, is in compliance with the demands of the Indians themselves. This is inaccurate. In this connection I need only remind you of the two resolutions on the subject passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly by overwhelming majorities. The first of these resolutions, demanded a representative Round Table Conference to frame and recommend a scheme of Constitution for India, to Parliament. This was carried in February, 1924, by a majority of 76 against 48. In the September following, another resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly of India by a majority of 72 against 45, demanding a declaration of rights to be followed by a Convention, Round Table Conference or other suitable agency adequately representative of all Indian, Indo-European and Anglo-Indian Interests to frame a detailed scheme based on that declaration. The Legislative Assembly has since re-affirmed the same demand, and has never asked for the kind of Commission now to be appointed.

So far as the Indian National Congress is concerned, it stands for the completest self-determination and for full responsible government. Nothing short of this will satisfy it.

Yours sincerely,
MOTILAL NEHRU,
(Ex-President, National Congress, Leader of the Congress Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly).

A DISTINGUISED PHYSICIAN

JUBILATION IN KATHIAWAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Dec. 7.

Feelings of joyous elation prevail in Kathiawar at the election of Mr. Trimbakal T. Muni of Shihor in the Bhavnagar State as the President of the third session of the Gujarat Prantiya Vaidya Sammelan to be held at Surat on December 26, 27, and 28. Born in Samvat year 1921 at Shihor, Mr. Muni studied up to the Previous Examination in Arts and acquired more than a bowing acquaintance with Sanskrit, logic grammar and poetics under the able guidance of the celebrated improvisator in verse, the late Pandit Gatulalji, while he sat at the feet of the equally famous Ayurvedic physician, Vaidya Govindram for obtaining a complete mastery over the theory and practice of medicine with the result that at present he owns very few rivals in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and is a recognised authority on sprue. In founding the Bombay Vaidya Sabha he was Vaidya Prabhuram Jivanram's indefatigable comrade and his elucidations of the "Yoga Ratnakar" and of the methods of preparing various 'rasas' were listened to with respect in the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College of Bombay.

PANCHANG SAMSHODHAN PARISHAD

FORTHCOMING BHAVNAGAR SESSION

RAJKOT, Dec. 7.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Arrangements are being made for the forthcoming session of the Gujarat Panchand Samshodhan Parishad to be held at Bhavnagar in a few days. The need is recognised on all hands for revising the calendars based on the traditional Grahalaghaviya calculations, principally because of the differences in the times of commencement and conclusion in respect of eclipses between the Grahalaghaviya reckoning and the actual timings, which amounted to no less than two hours in the case of the solar eclipse of January 14, 1925. In like manner, the Grahalaghaviya calculations concerning the lunar eclipse of Thursday night (December 8) are twenty-two minutes behind the actual time of commencement and thirty-two minutes behind the actual time of conclusion. Accordingly, one of the objects of the ensuing Conference is to recommend the adoption of uniform calculations according to actual standard time in preference to the traditional Grahalaghaviya timings in the preparation of panchangs.

H. M. KING AMANULLAH KHNA

on behalf of the Municipal Corporation the Muslims of Bombay and several other bodies, I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly arrange some time for us for the purpose of enabling us to give the Address to His Majesty. As there is very little time to make the necessary arrangements I have to request you to give this letter your immediate attention and let me know whether you will be able to do the needful in the matter.

I have the honour etc.
(Sd.) F. J. Ginwala,
President, Provincial Committee of the A.I.T.U. Congress.
6th December 1927.

From,
F.J.Ginwala Esqr., M.A., LL.B., M.L.C.
Leader of the Bombay Council Labour Party, Bombay.

To,
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Political Department, Bombay.
Secretariat.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Bombay Council Labour Party have decided to join the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Bombay, to extend a cordial welcome to His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan on his arrival in Bombay and present an address.

I shall therefore thank you to make the necessary arrangements to enable us to give His Majesty the said address,

I have the honour etc.
(Sd.) F. J. Ginwala,
Leader of the Bombay Council Labour Party.

Political Department,
Bombay Castle, 6th December 1927.

From,
J. R. Martin Esqr., C.I.E.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

To,
F.J.Ginwala Esqr., M.A., LL.B., M.L.C.
Bombay.

Sir,

With reference to your letters of the 6th instant, I am directed by the Governor in Council to inform you that Government regret that the proposal of the Bombay Council Labour Party and the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Bombay to present an address to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan cannot now be entertained. The Government of India have intimated that, even if pressure on His Majesty's time admitted of the presentation of further addresses, it is practically impossible now to examine advance copies of texts and to ascertain His Majesty's wishes.

I have etc.
(Sd.) J. M. Martin.
Chief Secretary, to Government Political Department.

REVELATION OF "LIFE ATOM"

SEARCH FOR "HEART" OF PLANT

SIR J. C. BOSE'S MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Tuesday night at the Bose Institute Sir J. C. Bose discussed on "Life Atom" revealed by the marvelous instruments in actual operation. Every organ of a living being is an instrument which subserves a particular function for the welfare of the organism.

In the animals there are three important types of tissues muscular, the nervous and the automatically rhythmic. parallel functions. In the animal there is are similar types in the plant to subserve parallel functions. In the animal there is an automatically pulsating tissue which subserves this purpose; is there evidence of similar rhythmic tissue in the plant.

SPECIFIC REACTION OF ANIMAL HEART.

The flow of blood in the higher animal is maintained by ceaseless pulsations of the contractile organ which we call the heart. In the lower animals, as in amphioxus, the heart is an elongated tubular organ, the contained nutrient fluid being propelled by waves of peristaltic contraction which sweep forward. In the embryo of even higher animals the heart shows its primitive elongated type. The essential characteristic of the carsiac tissue of the animal is its rhythmic pulsation the rapidity of which is modified under definite conditions. Under certain stimulating drugs the heart beats faster and pumps the blood at a quicker rate, ensuring a more rapid flow; a depressant, on the other hand, induces a precisely opposite reaction stopping the flow.

VISUALISING BLOOD STREAM.

By means of a microscope I project on the screen the actual circulation of blood in a frog. Note the fast rate at which the red stream is flowing in the main trunk and also in the tributaries. I apply a depressing agent which stops the flow, the circulation becoming paralysed. I remove the lethargy by the intense stimulating action of a new drug, recently discovered in my laboratory. How wonderful is the result? The life-stream hitherto arrested now flows once more and even with greater vigour.

PROPULSION OF SAP.

The question now arises, whether the flow of sap in the plant is brought about by a similar heart like propulsive mechanism? The generally accepted view has been that the rise of sap is brought about by physical action and not by physiological activity of living cells.

I shall now show the remarkable spectacle of the plant pumping up the sap and further show that any condition which enhances the activity of the heart and thus increases the rate of flow of blood, also increases the flow of sap; and conversely that depressing agents lower or arrest flow in both. No satisfactory method has hitherto been available for the detection of the rate of rise of sap and the variation induced in that rate. I succeeded in removing the difficulty by the discovery that the leaf can be utilised as an indicator of movement of sap. Under drought the leaf shows a drooping movement, whereas after irrigation it becomes erected. The plant was under drought, and the leaf was drooping. I irrigate the plant; and the leaf begins to be erected. But this rise of the leaf is not continuous but takes place in pulses clearly revealing the action of the invisible cellular pump.

SEARCHING FOR 'HEART' OF PLANT.

The results achieved by experimentation prove that there must be a propulsive tissue in the plant, which runs along the entire length and breadth of the plant which propels the nutrient fluid by peristaltic contraction. As the pulsating mechanism in plants is so highly differentiated as in higher animals, the propulsive organ may be likened to an elongated 'heart' using that term in a broad sense. Where then is the 'heart'? This was localised by the employment of my Electric Probe, in circuit with a sensitive galvanometer. When an electric contact is made with a resting muscle the galvanometer remains quiescent. But if the contact be made with beating heart electric pulsations are generated corresponding to mechanical pulsations. In locating the 'heart' of a plant I introduced the Probe step by step, transversely into the steam; as soon as it comes in contact with the pulsating layer, electric signal were sent out which were automatically recorded by the Galvanograph. The pulsatory activity is most intense in the internal cortex which is the active propulsive tissue. The indicating spot of light reflected from the galvanometer thus reveals by its alternate swings to the right or to the left, those invisible pulsations of active cells in the interior of the plant, by which the movement of the nutrient fluid is maintained. Nothing could be more astonishing than the discovery of such ceaseless pulsating activity in the interior of the tree, seemingly so passive and immobile.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

The record of its pulse beat is thus extraordinary like that of the animal heart. What is still more startling is that drugs, generally speaking induce on a reaction identical with that of the animal heart. Before is shown the effect of continued action of chloroform on the pant. The writing of the plant is one of death-agony, flutterings and spasms of a creature desperately struggling for life. Finally there is complete inactivity and death. It is possible, however, to resuscitate life by the timely application of an antidote. The opposite effects of musorine and of atropine on the pulsating tissue of the plant are in every way similar to those on the animal heart. This leads me to speak on the notion of drugs of life.

In regard to the efficacy of medicine, two schools of thought existed in India, even from ancient times, one school believed that drugs exerted their specific effects, while the other thought that it was not the drug but incantation and hypnotic suggestion that effected the cure. The modern medicine man and his paraphernalia of recondite instrument, no doubt exert a mystical influence on the imagination of his patients. How are we to discriminate between the effect of auto-suggestion and the actual effect of the drugs? The only way out of the dilemma is to experiment with plants which may be taken as devoid of the faculty of imagination.

FROM PLANT TO ANIMAL.

From the plant to the animal, we follow the long stairway of the ascent of life. The plant is seen very much nearer to us than we ever thought. We find that it is not a mere mass of vegetable growth, but that its very fibre is full of sensibility. We find that it answers to an external shock by a twitching movement, and that the whole plant is made by means of conducting threads so that the tremor of excitation initiated at any point courses through the whole. We have been able to record the throbbings of its pulsating life and find these to wax and wane with the life-vigour of the plant, and cease with the death of the organism. In these and many other ways the life-reactions of plant and man are alike; and thus with the experience of the plant, it would be possible to alleviate the sufferings of man.—Free Press.

A THREATENED NUISANCE

PRIVIES FOR MILITARY AT MARINE LINES.

To the Editor of The Chronicle."

Sir,—The residents of Marine Lines, Fort, have addressed the accompanying letter to the Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality and the Chairman of the Improvement Trust as it is threatened that a great nuisance to them will be caused by the erection of a very large number of privies and huts for the military in the Marine Lines Maidan.

The matter is of public interest and the residents of Marine Lines will be very grateful if you will kindly publish a copy of the letter in your valued journal.

Yours, etc.,
A MARINE LINES RESIDENT.
Bombay, Dec. 7.

Bombay, Dec. 6. 1927.

Sir,

We, the undersigned on behalf of ourselves and other residents of the bungalows situate at New Marine Lines beg to protest against the construction of privies and latrines on the maidan in the vicinity of our premises.

We are informed that it is proposed to construct on the maidan to our rear several blocks of privies and latrines for the use of about 1,500 troops which will be quartered at the north end of the maidan. It appears from the structures of cudgan and bamboo being set up that they will in their very nature be thoroughly insanitary and exposed to view from the upper floors of our bungalows. It is both impracticable and impossible that these structures can be sanitary or be maintained upon a basis which will not be insanitary. Whilst all possible preventive and sanitary measures are being adopted by us to keep our premises and their surroundings clean at a constantly recurring expenditure to us it is surprising to find that the heads of the several departments responsible for the sanitation of this city should co-operate to create these very conditions in our vicinity so injurious to the health and well being of ourselves and other residents of the locality.

We submit that the erection of these temporary structures for quartering such a large body of men cannot but create insanitary conditions thoroughly subversive of the well-known principles of hygiene and public health and that those responsible for allowing the use of the maidan did know or could and ought to have known that a nuisance was bound to come into existence on such use.

During the period of the last war, a row of privies and latrines had been erected on the side farthest away from our premises. It is therefore not understood at whose instance the present plan was devised of placing latrines and privies in the immediate vicinity of our premises so as to be a source of undoubted nuisance, annoyance and danger to us and other occupants of our premises.

We beg also to protest against quartering such a large body of men in the thickly populated area and having in its vicinity a model residential quarter of the type laid out by the Improvement Trust with the avowed object of maintaining it as an expensive locality fit for residences of people living in a refined, clean and healthy style.

There are several quarters e.g., in the Northern parts of Bombay and the oval maidan where such an arrangement would not in the least affect any residential locality.

Lastly, we beg to point out that failing compliance with our request, we shall be reluctantly compelled to take immediate steps to enforce our undoubted rights against the use of the maidan in the immediate vicinity of our premises for an essentially insanitary purpose, viz.—erection of temporary privies and latrines on the basket system.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

Sd.)
F. S. Talyarkhan,
D. F. Mulla,
Rustum D. N. Wadia.
Tulsidas G. Khattau,
H. A. Wadya,
R. F. Mulla,
B. A. Kamdin,
Meher F. S. Talyarkhan,
Cooverba B. Sethna,
Shrinbai J. Khambatta,
Mrs Dwarkadas Gordhandas,
K. S. Engineer,
G. Steevart,
Rustum Dadiba Dalal,
Mehraj Khantau,
Dharamsy M. Khatau,
J. B. Ambler, M.B.B.S,
J. N. Primrose, A.M., I.C.E.,
D. R. D. Wadia,
Jehangir Ardaseer Wadia,
A. R. Wadia.

ATTACK ON PANDIT MOTILAL

A LABOUR M. P.'S OUT BURST.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:

Mr. Thomas Johnston, a member of the Labour deputation to India in 1925, writing in "Forward" under the heading, "Impudence of a Pandit" attacks Pandit Motilal Nehru following the Pandit circular to Labour M.P.s which said that English Labour M.P.s were prepared to help capitalists to exploit India.

Mr. Johnston declares that the Pandit can, if he chooses, believe that the Labour Party is composed of "perishing blighters and blighted perishers" but, he says:

"Before the Labour Party puts up its shutters, it is at least entitled to ask 'Who is this new unpolluted friend of the people and what has he done to save the multitudes of India from exploitation?'"

He points out that during the Bombay cotton strike, which was not against the British but against Parsees, the Swaraj Party, which remained neutral, did not contribute to the relief of the members, who were helped by Lancashire.

He recalls his meeting with the Pandit at a Bombay millionaire's house.

Mr. Johnston, while not suggesting that all Swarajist leaders were against the workers, said that if the news reached India that Pandit Nehru suggested that he could hector the Labour Party, there would be "a yell of laughter from Delhi to Madras.

"Good jokes like that are not perpetrated every day," he concludes.

G. I. P. AND CHRISTMAS CONCESSIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Railway Companies have at times a great problem before them to solve, viz., that the loss they sustain in one sort of traffic has to be made good in the other and a solution thereof requires some skill. The G. I. P. Railway has proved its efficiency in this respect by withholding the issue of Christmas concession tickets to Raichore en route to Madras and Adyar where the Congress and the Theosophical Convention meetings are to be held this year, although it has been extended to most of the other terminal junction stations besides stations from Neral to Poona and Igatpuri to Bhusaval. Recently this Railway entered into an enterprise of an unfair competition with the B. B. and C. I. Railway by running on Weekly Mail days its "Punjab Limited Express" and with a view to make up the loss of about Rs. 20,000 sustained, in only a month (October) and a further loss if thereafter, as disclosed by "Fair Play" in your issue last month it has prudently debarred 3rd Class passengers beyond Poona from the concession. What better forethought than this the Railway could have exercised to balance the loss?

It is hoped that those connected with the Congress and the Railway Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will move in the matter to remove the unfair treatment given by the G. I. P. to its 3rd Class travellers.—Yours, etc.,

S. J. K.

Dear S.

TROPICAL MEDICINE CONGRESS CONCLUDES

DINNER TO MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

With a dinner at Belvedere in honour of its members and delegates to-night, the Far-Eastern Congress of Tropical Medicine concluded its seventh session. H. E. the Governor of Bengal and Lady Jackson, and Sir Muhammad Habibullah attended the dinner. A group of delegates who attended the Congress leaves for Benares to-morrow.

Earlier in the day, Sir Muhammad Habibullah addressing the Congress, laid stress on the need for the promotion of friendly intercourse between scientific men and said "We in India are willing and ready to play our part in a scheme of co-operation by intercourse. That was one of the motives which led the Government of India to decide to invite the Association to hold its seventh session on Indian soil. In the very near future we hope for an interchange of health officers under the auspices of the League of Nations. We trust that next year, the League may find it possible to send their Commission of malarial experts to India."

Later, the Congress adopted resolutions recommending that at future Congresses, the hotel and touring expenses of delegates should be borne either by the delegates themselves or by their Governments, and not by the Government of the country issuing the invitation, and that the Congress should be held once in every three years, instead of once in two years.—A. P.

KAIRA PEASANTS DEMAND REMISSION OF REVENUE

VICEROY CONGRATULATES CONGRESS WORKERS

VICEROY'S CAMP,
AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10.

Continuing his tour in the flooded area in Gujerat H. E. the Viceroy spent a long day in Kaira District. Accompanied by Patel Brothers and Mr. Maxwell the Viceroy visited the villages of Dabhan, Sandhana, Matur, Wasna and Kaira. The distress here was due more largely to floods and a large portion of riverside lands have been covered with sand or in some cases washed away. Such damage will naturally take longer to put right and the inhabitants with whom the Viceroy conversed in each village were loud in their demands for a remission of all land revenues. The Viceroy while expressing his gratification at being able thus to obtain firsthand knowledge of the conditions assured them the Governor of Bombay and his officials had their interests deeply at their heart and were investigating all possible measures for relief. The Viceroy also congratulated the Congress workers on the splendid relief work they had done and were doing and was very much pleased to hear from Mr. Maxwell how closely they and officials had been working in the task of reconstruction.—A. P.

RAJPIPLA'S ANNIVERSARY

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CONTEMPLATED

RAJPIPLA, Dec. 10.

The twelfth anniversary of His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla installation was celebrated with very great eclat at Rajpipla. In a crowded durbar which was attend by state officials, Dumaldars and members of the general public, the Dewan Saheb in an address gave a brief resume of the important events of the last year and referred in eulogistic terms to the very rapid and great progress that the state had made through His Highness' benign liberal and far sighted rule during the last twelve years. After mentioning what deep feeling of gratitude and loyalty, His Highness' subjects always felt towards him on account of his solicitude for them and care for their welfare he announced that, along with many further improvements His Highness contemplated creating a legislative body and thereby taking his subjects into greater confidence than even at present. In the afternoon His Highness gave at the Gymkhana a garden party which was very largely attended and in the evening a banquet was given at the palace in honour of the occasion.—A. P.

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No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electro Medical College, Madras, writes :—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

AN APPEAL

Messrs. Amritlal V. Thakkar; G. R. Abhyankar, Amritlal D. Sheth, Balkrishnalal Potdar, Rangildas Kapadia and Balvantray Mehta, General Secretaries the 7th Session of the All-India States Subjects' Conference have issued the following to the Press:—

The dates of the Indian States People's Conference have been finally fixed for the 17th and 18th, Saturday and Sunday of this month. The proceedings on Saturday will begin at 3 p.m. and on Sunday at 12 noon.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao of Ellore, the ex-Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly and recently a member of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, who is a thorough student of the Constitutional Law, has been unanimously elected as the President of the Conference. The lead of this seasoned soldier of the battle of Freedom is sure to hasten our progress to a reign of law and responsible Government.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A Reception Committee has been organised with about 150 members on the roll which is daily increasing. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal has been elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Sub-Committees are set up to look after the drafting of the resolutions erection of the pandal, supervising Volunteers, and brisk preparations are being made for the successful organisation of the Conference.

PANDAL.

The Pandal is being erected at the Madhav Bag temple, and all people are cordially invited to fill it to overflowing.

FEES.

Fees for membership of the Reception Committee are fixed at Rs. 10, and those for delegates at Rs. 2. Visitors will be admitted on paying Re. 1 each. Ladies will have free entrance.

AN APPEAL.

We appeal to all the people of the Indian States to join the Conference as members of the Reception Committee or delegates, and voicetheir demands with united determination. We are confident that the people of the States will hear this call to duty and muster-strong in the Conference Pandal to define clearly the position they want to occupy in the constitutional developments that are expected.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Boarding and lading arrangements are not contemplated on behalf of the Conference. but those who inform the office of their desire to avail of the facilities provided by good Lodges before the 14th instant, will be helped by us in securing necessary accommodation.

WORKERS AWAKE!

We appeal to the workers amongst the people of the Indian States to see to it that all the States are properly represented at the Conference and that no State remains behind in the raising of an effective voice of protest against the present system of Government in the States, and the devising of methods and programmes for their betterment.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The first triennial Congress of the International Association for the Study and Improvement of Human Relations and Conditions in Industry (I.R.I.) will be held during the Summer of 1928 at Girton College, Cambridge, England, from June 28th to July 3rd.

The subject of the Congress will be: The fundamental relationships between all sections of the industrial community.

The Congress will be open to members and to persons introduced by members.

The aim of the Association is indicated by its title. Membership is open to all who are engaged in any undertaking involving the employment of persons, or who are occupied in work of scientific research or social significance bearing on industry, and who are in sympathy with the aims of the Association.

A meeting ground is thus offered within Industry itself for the fulfilment of these aims by co-operation among Directors, Managers, Engineers, Forepeople, General Employees, Personnel (Welfare) Workers, Psychologists, Factory Doctors, Factory Inspectors, Members of Employers' and Workers' Organizations, Industrial Research Workers, Educationists, Industrial Social Workers.

At the present time the Association draws its members from 26 countries, thus giving a wide scope to its studies and findings.

Since its inception at Flushing, Holland in 1925, the Association has organized two meetings, the first in 1926 at the Rigi-Scheidegg, Switzerland, the second in 1927 at Baveno, Italy, which took the form of a Summer School.

There exist few platforms which provide an opportunity for the dispassionate study and discussion of the basic matters in Industry from all angles and from every point of view.

To provide such a platform is precisely the aim of the Association, open as it is to all alike in the Industrial community.

Too little recognition has hitherto been given to the great truth that all in Industry are mutually dependent, each in his own place forming a link indispensable in the chain of production.

In choosing for its first Congress the subject of "The fundamental relationships between all sections of Industrial community", the Association was guided by a desire to search for and define the natural elements composing each section, to promote within the industrial world a fuller knowledge of their relative value and to awaken a greater consciousness of their underlying unity.

The programme of the Congress containing all particulars will be published early in the New Year. Persons desiring to receive a copy should communicate with the Secretariat Headquarters now situated at the Hague, Holland (Javastraat 66).

DIDWANA HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

CONGRATULATION TO MAHARAJA SAHIB OF JODHAUR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, Dec. 7.

On 9th March last, Hindus and Muslims of Didwana came to blows over the question of music before mosque while a procession of Hindus from the Gada (a place sacred to the Hindus, about a mile and a half from Didwana) was passing by a Jaulahon-ki-Masjid. In the fighting that took place, a Mahomedan was stabbed, and a number of Hindus received injuries. After police investigation three Hindus were prosecuted on a charge of murder and 19 Mahomedans for rioting. The Sessions Judge acquitted two Hindus of murder and two Mahomedans of rioting, but convicted the third Hindu Ramdeo Sada under Section 304, M. P. C., and sentenced him to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The Mahomedans, 17 in number, were convicted and sentenced under Section 157, M. P. C., to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine. Both parties appealed to the Chief Court.

This incident had strained the feelings between the two communities to such a length that each had boycotted the other. Peaceful living had become impossible for the Hindus, but the Mahomedans who are mostly labourers found it difficult to maintain themselves under the conditions.

Negotiations were then started to settle the matter peacefully and it was with great difficulty that the parties could arrive at an agreement and consequently compromises were presented to the Chief Judge who expressed his inability to accept them, as the case against Ramdeo was non-compoundable. The parties then approached the Judicial Member, Rai Bahadur Sardar Jawala Sahi, who too did not accept the compromise. There was no other alternative than to approach His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur which they did through the able and energetic Marwari Private Secretary, Rao Jaja Narpatsinghji Sahib. His Highness is to be congratulated on the wise steps he has taken in accepting the compromise on 7th December, 1927.

The news was received with great joy by the public who applaud His Highness in this for having set an example in this direction.

Thanks are also due to Counsel, Messrs. Seth Magniramji Banger Bhanwar Parbhu Lal, M.A., LL.B., and Munshi Pirthiraj Vakil, Chief Court, for the Hindus, and Mr. Mohamed Raza Vakil, for the Mahomedans, in their efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY ?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 12TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that a busy boisterous career awaits thee, which like the bee, which seizes every opporunity of sucking the essences from the world's most beautiful flowers, to prepare honey, will embrace all opportunities of extracting sweetness from human flowers. Rudyard Kipling knowing full well the limitations of the noble springs of the human heart (of peoples of all hues) has truly said:—

"God gave all men all earth to love,
But since our hearts are small,
Ordained for each one spot should prove
Beloved over all."

Every word of this is true. It is because scribblers like R. K. having small hearts be little every thing of downtrodden people of a big country like India (which is really a continent) and magnifies the greatness of comparatively small countries like England. Your heart also being small you will love your country and people, especially of the opposite sex, and hate people of other climes. If woman, you are painstaking (whether in domestic work or rifling the pockets of your hubby), ceaseless'y industrious (with hand or tongue), and generous (robbing "pater" or "maritus" to pay for pawn). In love affair you will suffer many disappointments and years will pass at the speed of the Punjab express. But don't be discouraged. You think your chance of a suitable catch is gone, but remember Princess Viktoria (ex-Kaiser's sister) lately married, at the ripe as blackberry age of 62, a Russian refugee, hale and hearty aged 28, who would mean business. It is never too late to learn, earn, or wed!

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BOSHEKU KENKYUKAI

SOCIETY TO DEVELOP COTTON INDUSTRY

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (By Mail).

What is considered to be a step of far-reaching importance has been taken by the influential Japanese Spinning Mills. Nineteen influential spinning Companies have organised the "Bosheku Kenkyukai," which means a society for the purpose of effecting standardisation of systems of management in the cotton spinning industry as well as to further develop that industry.

Representatives of the promoting Companies met on November 5 at the Osaka Hotel to draw up the Articles of Association and to discuss other important matters in connection with the new society. All other large and small spinners will be invited to join the Society

There are still many things which need improvement in methods of management in the spinning industry, but the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association has been hitherto immersed in matters mainly connected with the output restrictions, freight rate for Indian cotton, and other problems not so important to the management. The new Society will concentrate its activites on preparing schemes for the general improvement of the industry.

The Society will hold regular meetings twice a month, and also a general meeting annually.—Free Press.

WHO WILL SAVE INDIA?

MR. PURCELL ON AIMS OF BRITISH WORKERS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

"If India is to be saved it will not be by Lord Birkenhead but Labour leaders like Mr. Purcell, Mr. Hallsworth, Mr. Andrews and others", said Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose addressing the Press Employees, Association on the Calcutta Maidan this evening.

Mr. Purcell, M. P. criticised Government treatment of Indian Labour and said if a revolt was to be made it should be against the present system of Government. When Labour Party raised the question of Indian Labour it was always told that it was the business of the Government of India and ruled out. In spite of such treatment, if a war broke out tomorrow labour would be asked to lay down life to protect the Empire as was the case during the last war. The general principle of the British working class was to capture the Parliament and to control the national industries for the benefit of the masses.—Free Press.

MADRAS GOVERNOR HOLDS DURBAR

PITHAPURAM, Dec. 9.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen has arrived here from Rajahmundry. The Governor presided at a Durbar held at Rampa Chodavaram where his Excellency said he felt sure the Hill Mattadars would bear in mind the responsibilities and duties of a loyal people and urged them to maintain peace and order.—A. P.

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MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

SUPPORT TO A. I. C. C. RESOLUTION

NAGPUR, Dec, 10.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Nagpur Mr. Abhyankar proposed a resolution lending support to the decision of the All-India Congress Committee held at Calcutta in connection with the questions of paying music before mosques and cow sacrifice.

After Messrs. Samiullakhan and Yusuff Sheriff had supported it the resolution was passed.—A.P.

Film— Enemy of Teeth

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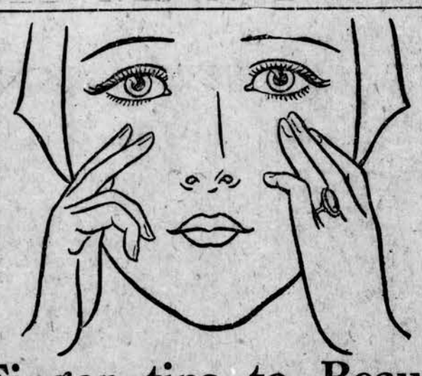

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You'll be surprised at the difference even one night will make. Keep up the treatment for a few days and you will realise how needless are artificial aids if you only keep the skin clear in this simple, natural way. Just ask any chemist for a small jar of ordinary, pure Mercolized Wax. It is usually sold in two sizes.

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CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

HEAVY AGENDA FOR WINTER SESSIONS

SWARAJISTS TO MOVE NO-CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION

DELHI, Dec. 8.

No definite date has yet been announced for the opening of the Winter Session of the Central Legislature, but it is understood that will be about the 25th of January next. Although the agenda, this time, will be very heavy, the Reserve Bank Bill and the Statutory Commission are expected to eclipse all other issues.

NO-CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION RESOLUTIONS

The notice list of resolutions and questions received up to the 30th November indicates that fourteen resolutions and a large string of interpellations have already reached the Legislative Department. By far the most important of these are three resolutions by Swarajist members Messrs. T. C. Goswami, Amarnath Datt and Gaya Prasad Singh, expressing entire lack of confidence in the Parliamentary Statutory Commission and urging a round table conference. In this connection Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh has given notice of a question asking if the Government of India were asked to give their views on the composition of the Statutory Commission on the Indian Reforms and if they agreed to the exclusion of Indians from the personnel of the Commission, he will also ask who will bear the cost of the Commission, and what is the probable estimate of it.

INDIA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Lala Lajpat Rai intends to move for a change in the method by which the Delegation of India to the League of Nations and the other international Conferences and Committees are selected at present and will recommend that at least two-thirds of the personnel of each delegations should consist of members elected by the Indian Legislatures and each delegation should be led by Indians.

But Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh is even stronger for he advocates election of the personnel of the Indian delegations by the Legislative Assembly or in the alternative he suggests to cease to remain a member of the League of Nations.

SUPREME COURT IN INDIA

Twenty-nine members have given notice of a motion aiming at the establishment of a Supreme Court in India while 16 members urge appointment of a Committee for a thorough investigation into the financial irregularities relating to the Sambhar Salt Improvement Scheme referred to in the report of the Public Accounts Committee for 1925-26.

Sardar Gulab Singh has given notice of about thirty questions, mostly relating to the representations in various services of the Sikh and other minority communities.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas will ask whether in pursuance of the recommendations made by the delegates to the International Economic Conference at Geneva, the Government of India would take any action for appointing an Indian representative permanently at Geneva to watch the Indian interests as is done by many of the other leading countries of the British Empire and foreign states. He will also draw the Government of South Africa having intervened in the shipping freight war on the ground that the Conference Lines offer of 15 per cent "rebate" amounts to a deliberate and open violation of the ocean-mail carrying contract of the South African Government.

TRADE UNIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas intends to ask why Government have not taken action in India similar to what the South African Government had taken to end the system known as the "rebate system."

Mr. Chaman Lal is desirous of seeking information if Government of India has issued instruction to the Local Governments not to register the Unions of Government Employees under the Trade Union Act of 1927. A number of questions will be asked by Mr. Hukhtar Singh regarding the grievances of Railway employees. A.P.

CAPT. LALOR WOUNDED

WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Shanghai.—A report from Ichang says that Captain Lalor had despatched a letter in which he says that he is wounded in leg and is living in a Sampan. His whereabouts, however, are unknown. The Scottish missionary Tocller has begun new negotiations with the pirates involving an increase of ransom.—Reuter.

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EGYPT--AND HER INDUSTRIES

(Continued from page 6.)

in certain instances the title deeds of lands in Egypt registered in the company's name might be accepted. As in the case of deposits in guarantee of execution of contract with the Government the depositors will be able to deal with the dividend coupons of such securities and will be permitted to exchange them for other acceptable stock at any time they wish, no charge being made by the Government for either the substitution of stock given as deposit or the detachment of the coupons.

"There would appear to be nothing in these regulations to which any of the more reputable insurance companies could reasonably object. Even the matter of deposit merely means that they would transfer to Egypt a portion of the securities in which they already hold their funds invested; and in the case of the more responsible institutions the existence of this form of regulations should prove beneficial, since it would serve to eliminate a certain amount of fraudulent business with which they are unfairly called upon to compete at present, but the true nature of which would not be evident to the public until some crisis occurs.

"The attitude of the Egyptian Parliament and of the Egyptian Government is indeed perfectly sound. Leaving out of consideration the volume of insurance business done in Egypt—and it is by no means inconsiderable—it certainly seems wrong that, whereas in practically every country under the sun, insurance compaics have to conform to regulations and give guarantee, in Egypt they should be free from the obligations to which they have to submit, and to which they submit willingly in their own country; while the desire of the Egyptians to bring their country more into line with other countries and provide the maximum of protection to their own people in this respect is fully justified by the fact that fully 150 known insurance companies are operating in Egypt to-day in every class of insurance business and that a very large proportion of this business is done with the people of the country."

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST FOREIGN COMPANIES.

In view of the activity shown by Egypt towards moving in the direction of introducing restrictions against foreign insurance companies, foreign interests appear to be getting restive. Probably the Chilian episode will be repeated, but we hope Egyptians will show the same amount of grit and nationalism as the Chilians did and thus thwart any attempts on the part of outsiders to perpetuate their domination in all industries.

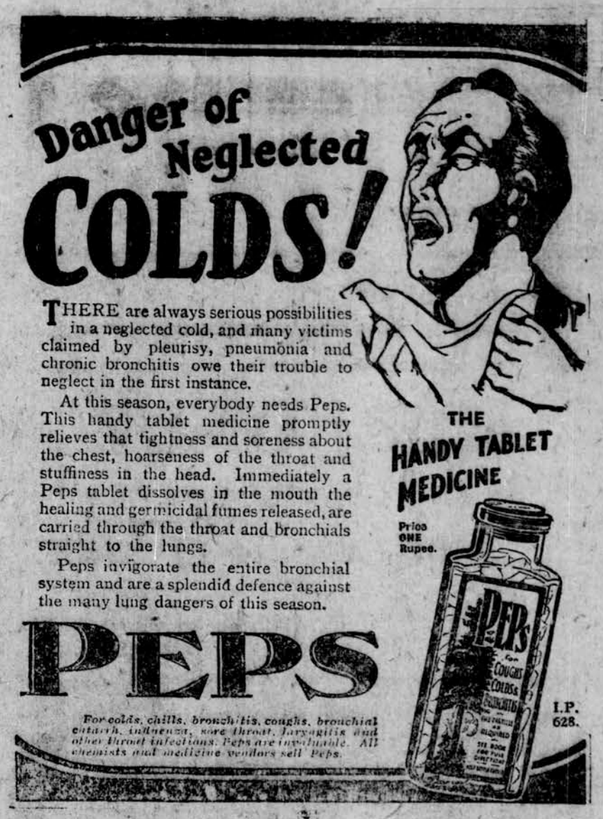
So far as India is concerned, it will take several years before we can induce the Government to move their finger in favour of the Indian insurance companies. Even if the unexpected did happen and Government came to the rescue of the Indian insurance companies by agreeing to pass favourable legislation, the effect will be nullified if the Indian people do not put 100 per cent. faith in and support wholeheartedly these nationa concerns.

CONTRAST WITH INDIA.

The greatest injury that is inflicted on Indian concerns consists in the utter neglect by the people of this country. Now, when India has been stirred by the great insult that has been administered to it by the exclusion of our own people even when it concerns such a vital matter as the future Government of this country, we hear a chorus of disapproval from all quarters. Loud talks have been pouring in that a boycott should be undertaken. But really it comes to this: that our countrymen first begin to play the gay butterfly and then immediately the creeping worm as well. We have never acted as complete men and that is where the Englishman scores a victory over all subject nations and even his equals in other free countries. Goethe, speaking to Eckermann, remarked thus about the Englishman: "Their entrance and bearing in society is so confident and quiet that one would think that they are eveywhere the masters, and the whole world belonged to them. Their superiority does not lie either in their better education or in anything else nor even in their birth and fortune; it lies precisely in their having the courage to 'be' what nature made them. They are 'complete' men. Sometimes complete fools also, that I heartily admit, but even that is something and has its weight." Thus in Goethe's eyes the Englishman fulfilled, to a great extent, the injunction given by Lessing to those who would be men, "Think wrongly if you please, but think for yourself.""

What this country requires to-day more than anything else is that we all should be 'complete men, to be what nature made us and to think for ourselves,' to think of this country and to dream of its future. The moment we develop this excellent quality and adapt our everyday life accordingly there is nothing to prevent us from becoming masters—if not everywhere—at least in our own country.

Edward Whiteaway of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidaw's left £210,000.—Reuter's Special.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VOL XV NO 191— BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 12 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXXVI

HIMM'S DILEMMA.

Several months passed and Khichdipur had forgottent hat Himm had a friend in Yusuf. The latter ceased to attend his office and when he attended it, he confined his calls to business. Shahinda was no longer mentioned between them. Himm had, in fact, somehow passed to Yusuf a hint that he did not care to allude to the subject. Shahinda was maintaining her correspondence both with Yusuf and Himm and this Yusuf knew. He was therefore, more than curious to know what developments had taken place in Shahinda's relations with Himm, till one afternoon at the tea hour, De Morgan dropped in at Himm's and taking the latter aside queried him.

"Did you hear the latest ?"

"No."

"Shahinda has eloped with "daddy."

"How do you know ?" quietly asked Himm.

"I have heard it on the best authority," replied De Morgan.

"But who is your authority ? Not Yusuf, I hope."

"No, someone far more reliable."

"Can't you give me his name ?"

"No, I am pledged not to. ?"

"It is strange that you should hear of it before Yusuf or me."

"How do you know Yusuf hasn't heard about it ?"

"Because haven't you just said that you have not heard it from Yusuf ?"

"No, but it does not follow that Yusuf does not know about it"

"No, it doesn't of itself, but if Yusuf had known he would not have failed to inform you of so sensational a news."

"As a matter of fact, Yusuf is not here. He has left last night for a destination unknown. It may be that he has gone to Kamalpur."

"But Yusuf has just sent me a note dated this morning that I was to accommodate him in one of his cases as he has taken ill."

"It may be so. Yusuf be here. Or, he may be lying I will inquire."

"So will I."

Himm lost no time in sending off his secretary to inquire about Yusuf's whereabouts. His clerk told him that Yusuf was in bed as he had contracted a sun fever. The secretary reported this to his master and an hour later De Morgan sent in a chit to the same effect.

His version was confirmed by a note subsequently received in Yusuf's own hand requesting Himm's good offices in accomodating him with a loan of one thousand and five hundred rupees for the marriage. Himm was a good natured friend and a good lender. He sent him a cheque for the amount endorsing on the note ; "Herewith congratulations."

The marriage Yusuf had referred to was the marriage of his daughter which he had long been contemplating, but which had to be put off from time to time for various reasons. A fortnight or so before the note in question, Yusuf had mentioned it again to Himm and requested him for the small loan for the purpose.

Himm was at the end of his tether. He had several friends at Kamalpur whom he could wire to for information but his loyalty to Shahinda would not permit of his taking a course which might lead to the wagging of tongues. He, therefore, decided to wire to Shahinda herself enquiring where she was and how she was feeling There was no reply but Himm was not surprised at it for Shahinda was a notoriously bad correspondent and not a very relevant one at that. She was by nature deep and secretive and would not give out news which had already become public property. Himm did not know what to do. Should he risk another trip to Kamalpur and ascertain the true facts for himself or should he await the turn of events, and give his patience a trial. The situation was puzzling enough, but after reflection decided to start and see things for himself..

On his arrival at Kamalpur the first thing he did was to phone up Shahinda Some one at other end replied that Shahinda was not at home. He asked since how long and when she was expected to return but his interlocutor did not know. Himm thereupon took a taxi and boldly went up to Shahinda's house. He found the main gate locked. He sent his servant to crawl in through ironbars and inquire of the servants the whereabouts of Shahinda. He found the servant's hall deserted. The house was locked and inquiry from the neighbours, passers-by and the quidnunce revealed nothing pertinent to Himm's quest. Himm was at his wits end. He did not know what to do. He decided to question the principal of the institution who informed him that Shahinda was out on a short casual leave, her whereabouts being unknown, but the lady added " It might be that she has gone to see her people". Himm began to feel that his adventure was a wild goose chase when a happy idea struck him. There was in the college a friend of Shahinda who often visited Shahinda and was to a certain extent the participators of her confidence. Himm went to Mani Bai for such was her name, but Mani Bai gave a smile when questioned about her friend, She was evidently in the confidence but declined to split on her friend. When in such grandary an idea flashed on Himm's brain. Shahinda could not have travelled without booking her berth in the train. It is possible that she might have taken to the motor but it was not likely as it was raining fire and though Shahinda was a dare devil she would not risk such a journey. He, therefore made inquiries but only learnt that a couple, Mr. and Mrs. Yadgar had booked their passage in a carriage by 17 Up for Bucknow. Himm sought to obtain more particulars of the clerk in charge but the clerk who had made the booking was off duty. Himm who had frequently to visit Bucknow on professional calls knew the capacity of 17 Up. It was a night train and only one combined upper class carriage ran between Kamalpur and Bucknow. That carriage was always crowded and previous booking was therefore necessary. But the compartments reserved for lady passengers ran notoriously vacant and it was seldom that ladies cared to book their berths the more so by night trains. But Shahinda was a girl. She took no chance and on previous occasions when Himm and Shahinda had gone out eight seeing the latter had insisted upon the former booking her seat. Now according to the hospital report Shahinda left on casual leave on the 19th of May. Casual leave is limited to ten days. In ordinary course she was due back on the 29th. Today was the 21st. Was he to wait her return ? He had no alternative. But who were the Yadgars ? He did not remember having ever heard the name.

Yusuf could not have assumed that disguise for travelling purposes. Moreover, there was nothing to show that he had even left Kamalpur. All clues being unavailing he had no alternative but to wait. And wait he did till the 29th on which day he hurried himself to the hospital to inquire about Shahinda's return. The Anglo-Indian matron curtly replied that she had no news about Dr. Shamir. Himm then called at Shahinda's house, but it was still deserted. His patience was now exhausted and he himself booked his berth for the return journey. His train left the station at 9 p.m. He was anxious to satisfy himself that he had ransacked for his girl till the very last minutes. So he took a taxi and drove again to the hospital where the assistant on night duty showed him a wire which read as follows.

"Detained by illness. Apply month's leave writing.
Shahinda Shamir."

The wire was dated Bucknow. It was therefore, clear that Shahinda was at Bucknow as she had applied for leave it is not likely that she would stay on in Bucknow, the summer heat of which was notorious. He would, therefore await the arrival of the application, but what is there to show that the application would give her future address. The probability was, knowing as he did Shahinda, that it would not. He, therefore, hurried back to the station and took the night train to Bucknow. But the idea never occurred to him that Bucknow was a large city and how was he to know where Shahinda was staying. He knew that Shahinda and Mabel were great friends but Mabel was in Mussourie. However, there must be some one at Mabel's to give him the desired information. Himm, therefore, drove to Mabel's. But found her house equally deserted. The fact is that the heat of the plains in India drives its well-to-do occupants to the hills and the plain cities of India are in the hot months as such denuded of their fashionable population as the inland towns of Europe, the inhabitants of which hie to the watering places.

But though Mabel's house was deserted she had left a chowkidar and a sweeper woman. The former was asleep but the latter was dusting the road. Himm called and questioned her about Mabel. He was told that Mabel and her friends had left for Mussourie the day before. But who were Mable's friends ?

Sweeper. "One sahib and one memsahib."'
Himm. "How old were they ?"
Sweepr. "Not very old ; middling."
Himm. "Was the sahib country sahib or a European ?"
Sweeper "He was a very white sahib. He was a bada sahib. Gave me five rupees as **bukshees.**"

Himm ruminated that Yusuf was particularly a piccaniny. The sahib could not be Yusuf. He then went on.

Himm. "What was the memsahib, country or English ?"
Sweeper. "She too was English. She also gave me five rupees."

Shahinda was a brunnette but her five rupees had made her English. Himm went on :

"Any other persons besides your mistress and the sahib and memsahib ?"
Sweeper. "Yes, there were two of their servants".
Himm. "Any one of the sahib variety ?"
Sweeper "No. Unless you include the kit. He gave me four annas."

It was useless questioning the garrulous old woman. She could not distinguish the moon from green cheese and her idea of sahibs and memsahibs depended upon the amount of her doncier.

Now it is a well known fact that a stranger in India can have an audience for the asking If your motor car suffers a puncture on the road it soon attracts a concourse of quidnuncs who become intensely interested in the machinery of the motor cat while your chauffeur is fixing the spare wheel. If you lose your way you will attract a crowd of street Arabs to give you the necessary and much unnecessary assistance. Mabel's house was situated in a hilt of land reserved for Anglo-Indians, Parsis, Christians and westernised Indians. It was close to the bazaar. The blowing of Himm's motor horn was a tocsin call to the village urchins whose juntos were hastily dissolved and reassembled around the car. Himm asked the oldest of them whether he knew anything about Miss Mabel's whereabouts to which the chokra promptly replied "Yes sir, Mabel Missy baba has gone to Mussourie."

PENNY-A-LINERS

As the payment for "copy" printed was one penny per line, it can be appreciated readily that these journalists would abhor anything that savoured of terseness and brevity. They would pad, with great subtlety and ingenuity, an ordinary sentence until it became a paragraph and garnish every possible noun with a variety of coloured adjectives calculated to attract the editorial eye. Hence, in the "liner's" vocabulary, "drowning" became "a watery grave"; "life" became "the vital spark"; "churches" were "religious edifices"; "eating" became "partaking of necessary refreshment"; a "fire" became "the scene of conflagration"; and so.—Walter Townsend, in "Chambers's Journal."

of conflagration"; and so on.—Walter.

IDEAL OF DEMOCRACY.

BUREAUCRACY IS A MOCKERY OF SELF-GOVT.

SYSTEM IN WHICH SERVANTS BECOME MASTERS

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S VIEWS

"The name 'Self-Government' would be a mockery and an irritating mockery if it should come to mean Government by a vast array of anonymous officials, hidden from view but placed above the law and administering a topsy-turvy system whereby the servants of the public had made themselves the masters", observed Lord Chief Justice Hewart before the American Bar Association recently His views on democracy and Press deserve the prominence given to them by the English and the American press.

Ladies and gentlemen: That word "democracy" is now on everybody's lips, but perhaps you are often, as I am, inclined to wonder what meaning is intended by the good people who employ it. You might think sometimes, from the context in which the word appears, that it meant a patent medicine of a fancy religion or some unisty idealism belonging to wonderland. It means of course, nothing of the kind. Lawyers, at any rate, will not be disposed to contridict the statement that democracy is simply the name of a particular form of government; that is to say, that form of Government under which "the sovereign/political power in a State is distributed among all the citizens of the State." All competent discussions of democratic institutions from Aristotle and Plato or Herodotus and Thucydides, down to comparatively recent controversy in the United States, in France, and in England, may be said to start at least from that preliminary and accepted definition. The gist of the matter, as you remember, was put in a couple of sentences, a few centuries before Christ, by Althenagoras of Syracuse, when he said that "democracy is the fairest name of all" because, while under a despotism or an oligarchy the reins of power are in the hands of one man or of a few men, under a democracy every citizen of the State has a share in the Government of the State. "Such a form of means that every citizen is responsible; rel government regarded from one point of view. means that every citizen is responsible, regarded from another point of view, it means that every citizen is free. The freedom which consists in responsibility, and the responsibility which involves freedom, may be thought to be the very pith and marrow of the democratic State. The exact opposite, of course, is to be found nn the slave's ideal of a master, a political ideal not to be commended to people of American or British blood, but undoubtedly still quite acceptable to two rather numerous classes of persons, namely, those who perceive that they are naturally staves and those who fancy they indeed was not masters" (applause). Plato indeed wa not friendly to democracy. Yet perhaps he put into the mouth of Socrates at once the best description and an excellent justification of that system of government to which, as we believe, we are unalterably attached. You remember the passage in the "Republic" in which the discussion turns upon the best kind of State. The best is found to be the kind of State which approaches most nearly to the condition of the human body, and the organic unity of the body is illustrated by the case of a man who suffers a wound in his finger With a wonderful apparatus of cumulative words and parts of words, Socrates, as you remember, describes how, so soon as the hurt is received, the whole organisation of the man, stretching right through his body to his mind, is, upon the instant and as a whole, conscious of the injury and feels, as a whole, a sympathetic pain with the part which is hurt. So that people do not say that "the man's finger is in pain;" what they say is that "the man is in pain in his finger."

PERILS OF DEMOCRACY.

Ladies and gentlemen: Perhaps one may indulge the thought that there are some perils which democratic institutions might escape or diminish if the truth of that inexhaustible allegory were more generally accepted and applied. How different, for example, is the frame of mind if, instead of speaking of the "grievances" of coal miners, or the "grievances" of the unemployew, or the "grievances" of those who cannot find houses to live in, people reflect that, in truth and in fact, it is not only the miners, the workless or the homeless who are in trouble, but the State itself, and the whole State, is in trouble in those of its limbs or parts which consist of its miners or its workless or homeless citizens (applause). But even if time permitted, as it does not, this is not the occasion for a survey of the mischief which is done to democratic institutions by such general maladies as lack of imagination, lack of courage or the fatal disposition to cut every thing to one stereotyped pattern. I should like, however, to say a word, if I may, upon two particular and definite matters which seem at once to be quite urgent and to contain no little menace.

Ladies and gentlemen: "It is a commonplace to say that the rule of law involves at least two tiings. One is the absence of arbitrary power on the part of the Government. The other is equality before the law." In other words, every man whoever, he may be and whether he be an official or not, is subject to the ordinary law of the land, administered by the ordinary tribunals. That is our system, the system which we owe to the common law. The other and opposite system, which is familiar on the Continent of Europe, implies and requires that which is called 'droit administratif." Consistently enough we have not even a name for it. But it is, as you know, that body of rules and regulations whic has to do with the position and the liabilities of State officials, the rights and the liabilities of private individuals in their dealings, with officials as representing the State, and finally the special procedure by which those rights and liabilities are enforced. Under that system, of course, the rights of the State are determined by an extraordinary code; the consequential case law is made by Government officials; "the law courts" properly so-called have no jurisdiction in matters concerning the state"; and, on the contrary, questions concerning the State are decided by administrative bodies which have an official character and are composed exclusively of official persons. "That is the exact opposite, the negation, the antithesis, of the system which we proudly call our own." But is it certain that this system of ours, the rule of law, equality before the law, and the exclusion of arbitrary power-is quite free from risks of invasion and diminution? No doubt there is not, and there is not likely to be, any open return to certain notions which were current in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from the time of the accession of the Tudors to the time of the expulsion of the Stuarts. But has there not been during recent years, and is there not now, a marked and "increasing development of bureaucratic pretensions," the essence and the aims of which are to withdraw more and more matters and topics from the jurisdiction of the courts and to set them apart for purey official determination. It is not possible on the present occasion to enter into detail. But in England, at any rate, nobody who has eyes to see can fail to discern this michievous purpose, which exhibits itself in at least three ways. One is by statute to provide in express terms that the decision of certain questions belongs to this or that Government department, that the departmental decision is to be final and binding upon all parties, and that that decision is not to be questioned in a court of law by proceedings in mandamus, certiorari, case stated, or otherwise. Another way is to confer upon a Government department power to make rules and regulations which, when they are made, are to have the force of a statute. And yet a third way is by statute to empower a Government department to make orders for the removal of difficulties, as it is pleasantly called, and actually for that purpose even to modify the provisions of the statute itself. It may be that before long the legality of acts done, or purported to be done, by virtute of powers of some of these kinds, will have to be considered by the courts. Meantime it seems to be important to watch very carefully the influences which are at work. After all, "the price of liberty is unceasing vigilance, and it would indeed be a strange and distasteful paradox if, while we look askance at droit administratif under that name, we were to permit the restless arrogance of bureaucracy to establish in our midst what would be in effect a more arbitrary droit administratif, unfettered even by the tribunals, such as they are, which form part of the continental system" (applause). "The name 'self-government' would be a mockery and an irritating mockery if it should come to mean government by a vast array of anonymous officials, hidden from view but placed above the law and administering a topsy-turvy system whereby the servants of the public had made themselves its masters."

POWER OF THE PRESS.

Ladies and gentlemen: The other matter to which I should like very briefly to refer is a certain change which seems to have taken place in the character and the aims of much—I do no tay all—I am far from saying all, but much of the newspaper press. It goes without saying that if self-government is to be a real and living thing, the citizens who share the responsibility of governing, that is to say, all the citizens, ought at least to have access to information upon public affairs which is both accurate and adequate. One of the instruments for that purpose is, or at any rate ought to be, the newspaper press. You cannot expect the right verdict from the jury if the evidence is not fairly and squarely laid before it (applause). To put the matter the other way round: "is it not really a kind of treason against the political sovereign deliberately to mislead the public either by active misrepresentation or by calculated suppression?" Thirty years ago and more—I am going to talk, sir, about those days of which you have so pleasantly reminded me—there were already signs in many newspaper offices of a contest for supremacy between what may be called the editorial department on one side and the business, which is to a great extent the advertising department, on the other side. During the interval I cannot help thinking the contest seems to have been decided, and in an enormous number of cases, decided in favour of the business department (applause). It was undoubtedly an expert in the business department who said not long ago that the real power of the Press is the power of suppression. Side by side with this it is impossible not to observe another development by no means without interest to the student of democratic institutions. I mean "the systematic and increasing concentration of the control of a great number of newspapers under one an dthe same hand (applause). A multi-millionaire, it would seem, presses a button in his office or his smoking-room or his bedroom, and straightway the nominal heads of a whole group of newspapers stand at attention, and within a few hours each one of those newspapers, purporting in every case to represent an authentic and individual opinion, asserts or denies, attacks or defends, displays or suppresses, magnifies or disparages, in accordance with the will or the whim of the invisible dictator (great applause). Well, ladies and gentlemen, there is no law, or at any rate there is no law at present, to prevent newspapers from being treated as mere commercial commodities, as if they were so much soap or oil or tinned meat. But I desire to inquire what of the dignity of the Press and what becomes, above all, of the claims of the public? And can newspapers be heard to say in their defence that these things really do not matter if nobody any longer is ready to accept a newspaper's statements or is willing to pay attention to its opinions? Here, too, there is need, is there not, for unceasing vigilance? And if newspapers are indeed to be treated as mere articles of trade, if their function is to be simply to increase and inflame the already deplorable power of mere money in public affairs, is there any reason whatsoever why, in any respect whatsoever, the law should exhibit any special tenderness towards them? (Applause).

Ladies and gentlemen, I have detained you too long. Let me conclude by expressing the hope, and the fervent hope, that nothing will ever be allowed to happen which might seriously impair the friendship between our two peoples (great applause). That friendship, as we are all convinced, is the greatest security for the peace and the progress of the world (applause) and it is difficult to conceive that any greater calamity could befall mankind than that the people of the United States and the British people should ever be seriously in conflict. Nothing, nothing, I venture to suggest to you, is more truly calculated to keep alive and to foster that friendship than the common love of freedom, and the devotion in common to those great principles of impartial justice which are the foundation, and the sure foundation, of the common law (great applause).

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